Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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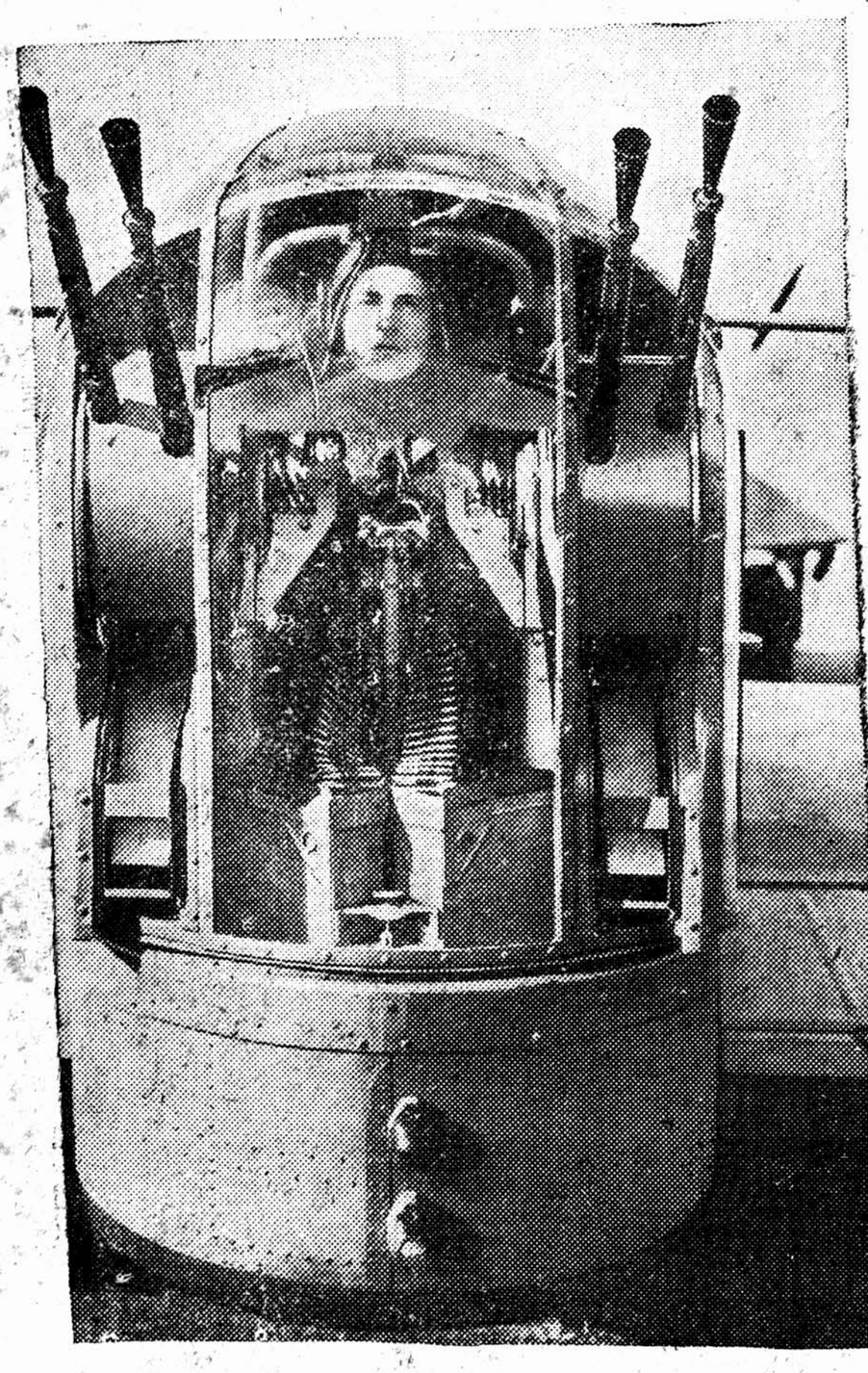
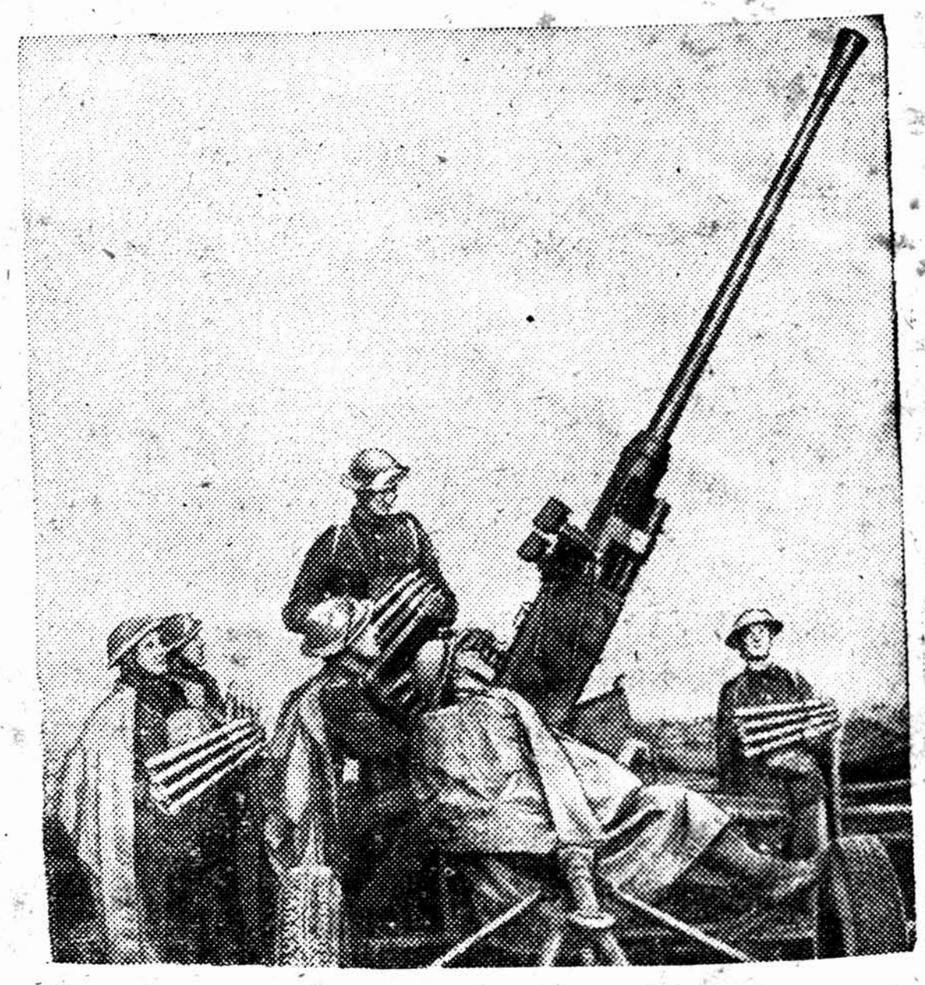
THE WAYFARERS

—Dinesh Vora

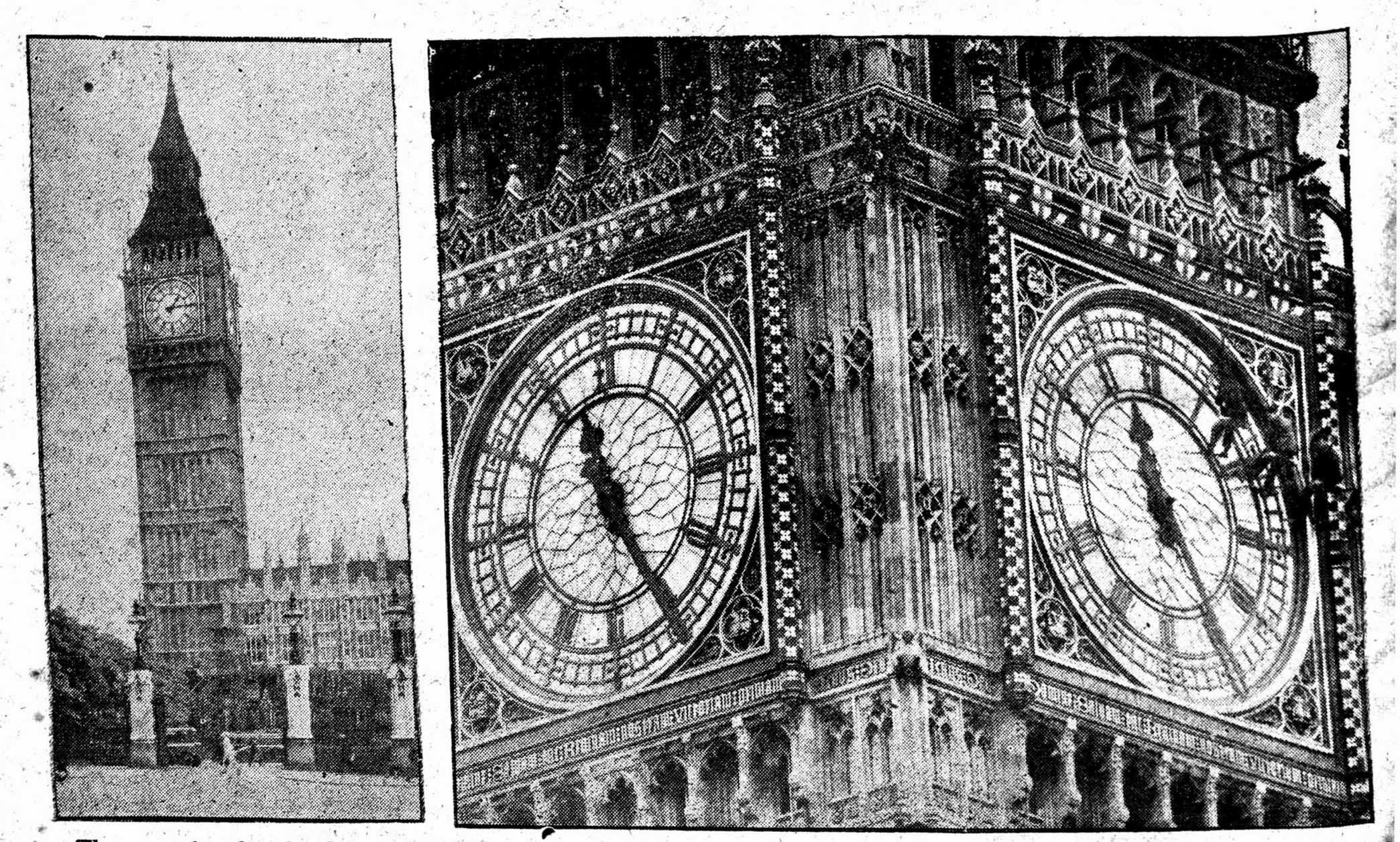


Tail turret of one of the huge Whitley bombers of the R. A. F. ready to meet German fighters.



A British Anti-aircraft Gun.

Every British aerodrome has "readiness" squadrons waiting to go aloft to attack enemy raiders and to investigate unidentified aircraft. Photo shows King George shaking hands with a "Readiness" Squadron.



The most familiar landmark in London is the world-famous Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament with the face of Big Ben looking down over Parliament Square. The present Houses of Parliament are a hundred years old this year. Big Ben was christened after Sir Benjamin Hall, who superintended the building of the Houses The Clock Tower is 180 feet high, and Big Ben has the reputation of being the most accurate public clock in the world. It weighs 13 tons and is wound three times a week by an electric motor, and twice a day time signals are received from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. At the right is a close-up of the face of the clock. You will see three workmen on cradles suspended over the right hand face of the clock, cleaning it.

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BOMBAY: JULY 14, 1940.

Through The Stratosphere

At 186,000 Miles A Second

By RALPH STRANGER

THERE are many wireless listeners who often wonder how wireless waves reach their receiving aerials from the broadcasting station, how they travel in space and what the Kennelly-Heaviside and the Appleton layers have to do with them.

In this article I am going to explain the whole mystery.

For this purpose we shall have to arm ourselves with a very simple implement which scientists are using every day and one which most of us possess. This simple implement is called imagination.

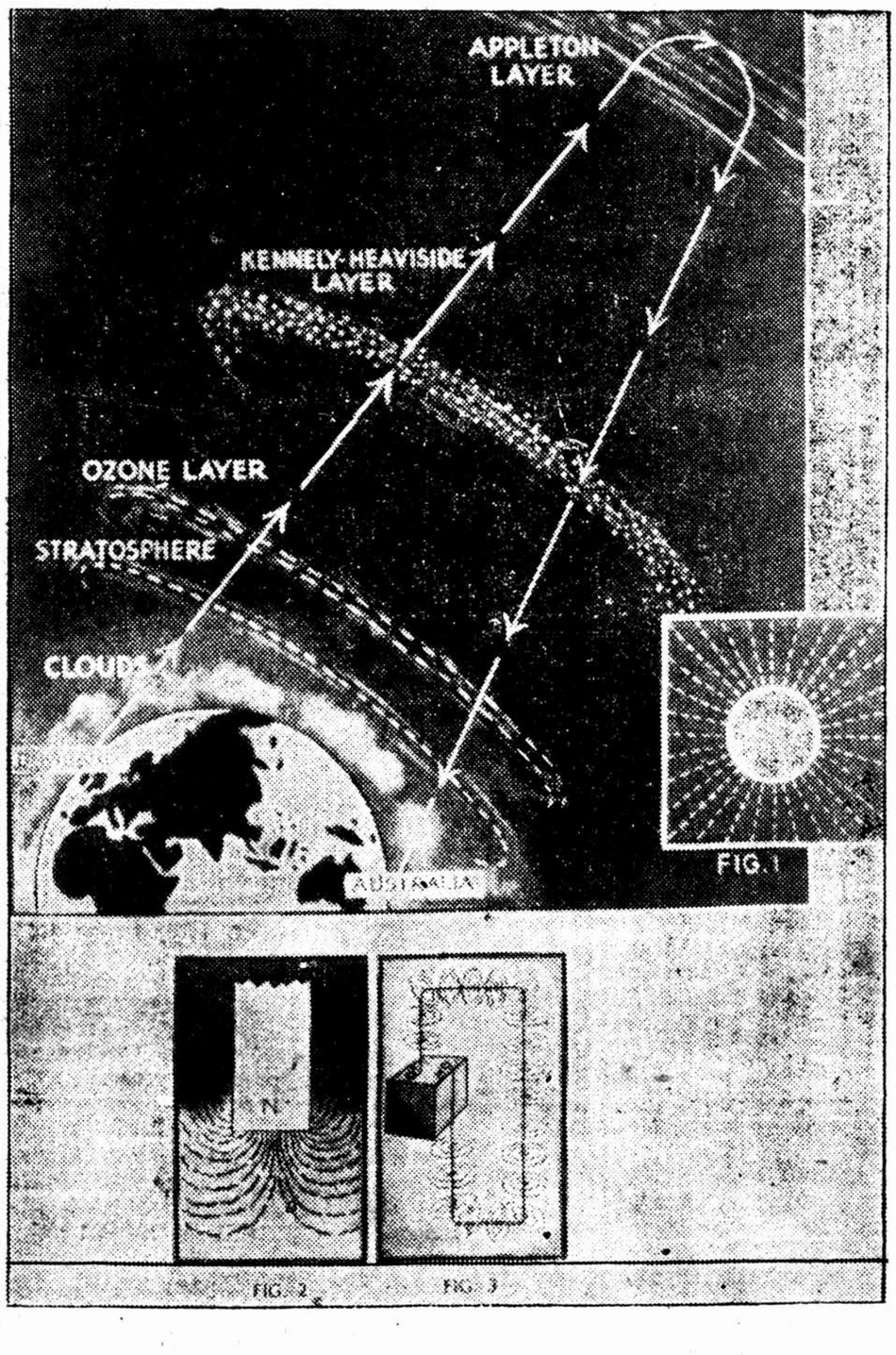
We shall get hold of some convenient wireless wave and accompany it in its flight through space. Our imagination will help us in this.

In the first place let us reduce ourselves to such small dimensions that an electron would look to us as large as an orange. This would mean that we would have hardly any weight at all and could use even a wireless wave as a method of transport-travel, so to say, on the crest of a wireless wave.

Ready? Good! Come along! Here is the laboratory. Look at this huge copper sphere on an insulating stand. The professor has just charged it negatively from an electrostatic frictional machine. Look at its surface. Count the planetary electrons in each surface atom. The normal number for a copper atom is twenty-nine. Are there more than twenty-nine. There are! Well, all this means that each surface atom of the charged sphere has a surplus of electrons, and as an electron is a particle of negative electricity, the sphere as a whole, has a surplus of negative electricity, and is thus carrying a negative electrical charge.

Electric Field

Come back a bit. Look now at the space around this charged sphere. You see how the ether around it is stressed radially, in all directions? (Fig. 1.) This stressed space around an electrified conductor the scientists call an electric field. The stress is caused by the surplus electrons massed in the surface atoms of the copper sphere.



What would have happened if the sphere were charged positively? Why, then each surface atom would have less than its normal number of twenty-nine planetary electrons. It would have a deficit of electrons. This means that the protons in the nucleus of the atom would be unbalanced, in other words, they would be predominant. Since a proton is a particle of positive electricity, this positive electricity would predominate, and the sphere would be charged positively. It would have a similar electric field around it.

Look over here. You see this magnet. Yes, the long steel bar. Look at the space around its end which faces us. Sure the ether is stressed, only the lines of stress are not radial now, they are bending round in all directions (Fig. 2), in front of the magnet, around all its sides, above and below. This is what the scientists call the magnetic field. Why should a magnet do this? Well come over here.

You see this wire through which an electric current is flowing? Yes, that's what an electric current is—millions of electrons jumping from atom to atom all at once...the more electrons taking part in this migration the stronger the current. But watch the space around the wire. Yes, the space is stressed once more. The lines of stress are in the form of concentric circles this time (Fig. 3). The scientists call this stressed space around a wire through which a current is flowing, the magnetic field. It is a field of the same nature as that around a magnet and caused by the same agency.

No electrons jumping from atom to atom in a magnet? Sure, but you will agree that the magnetic field around this wire is caused by electrons in motion? Good.

Come here. Look at this planetary electron in that atom of hydrogen. Look at the space around it. Yes, there is a radial electric field surrounding the electron and moving with it, and there is a magnetic field around its path of motion. Of course, a moving electron always causes a magnetic field. The magnetic field around a magnet is caused by the addition of all the tiny magnetic fields around the planetary electrons in the atoms of the molecules of steel of which the magnet is made.

Well, will you now recognise an electric and a magnetic field when you meet them? Good, let's pay a visit to a broadcasting station. Here we are, watch the aerial wire. You see how the electrons are oscillating to and fro like mad? They are jumping from atom to atom, all at once, now from right to left, now from left to right. Let's count how many times a second they change their direction. Good heavens! 15,000,000 times a second. This is what the scientists call the frequency of an oscillating or an alternating current. In this case the frequency is 15,000,000 cycles per second. What is a cycle?

The Cycle

Watch the current. See it moving now from right to left? Watch the number of electrons taking part in each migration. Here are a few....a few more....a few more....still more....and more....now, they are diminishing—that must have been their maximum number. Diminishing still, still fewer electrons, less and less. Now, none. See, the current has changed direction. A few electrons are moving from left to right....a few more, and more....the same numbers at each instant as before....a few more. Here is the maximum once more. Now they are diminishing, growing fewer and fewer. They have all disappeared. The

(Continued On Page 30)

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Nazi Dictator's Secret Stronghold

Astounding Revelation In French Yellow Book

THE recently published French "Yellow Book" contains the following account by the former French Ambassador to Berlin, M. Francois-Poncet, in a dispatch to the French Foreign Office.

When he invited me, on the evening of October 17, to go and see him as soon as possible, Chancellor Hitler placed at my disposal one of his private 'planes. I therefore set out the next day, accompanied by Captain Stehlin, for Berchtesgaden. I reached there about three o'clock in the afternoon. From there a car took me, not to the villa of Obersalzberg, where the Fuehrer lives, but to an extraordinary spot where he loves to pass his days when the weather is fine.

From afar this spot looks like a kind of observatory or little hermitage, perched on the summit of a rocky ridge about 6.000 feet up. It is reached by a winding road some ten miles long, hewn out of the rock, the bold plan of which does credit both to the engineer Todt and the stubborn labour of the workmen who in three years finished this gigantic work.

Adolf Hitler
Nazi leader of Germany

The road comes to an end at the entrance to a long subterranean passage which plunges into the rock and which is closed by a massive double door of bronze. At the end of this passage a huge lift, the walls of which are covered with copper plating, awaits the visitor. By means of a vertical shaft some 350 feet in length, bored through the rock, it rises to the level of the Chancellor's dwelling.

Here the surprise reaches its climax. The visitor beholds in front of him a low, massive building, comprised of a gallery with Roman pillars, an immense glass-roofed rotunda, furnished with an enormous fireplace ablaze with great logs, and a table surrounded by thirty chairs, and several salons, elegantly furnished with comfortable armchairs.

On every side, through glass bays, the eye plunges as though from a travelling aeroplane down upon an immense panorama of mountains. At the bottom one catches sight of Salzberg and the surrounding villages, dominated as far as the eye can reach by a horizon of mountain chains and peaks with fields and forests clinging to their slopes.

The spectacle, bathed in the afterglow of an autumn day, is grandiose and wild. The visitor wonders whether he is awake or dreaming. Can this be the Castle of Montsalvat where dwell the Knights of the Holy Grail, a Mount Athos sheltering the meditations of a cenobite, or the place of Antinea rising in the heart of the Atlas? Is it the realization of one of those fantastic drawings with which Victor Hugo decorated the manuscript of "Les Burgraves," the folly of a millionaire, or the fastness where robbers take their rest and accumulate their spoil? Is it the work of a normal mind, or that of a man tormented by megalomania, by a haunting desire for domination and solitude, or simply a prey to fear?

One detail draws attention, and for whoever seeks to elucidate the psychology of Adolf Hitler is of no less value than the rest: the winding road, the subterranean exits and the outskirts of the dwelling are all under military organization and protected by machine-gun nests.

RUSSIA'S OIL RESOURCES

What Germany Hopes To Get Out Of Pact With Soviet

(There is a good deal of wishful thinking in the following article contributed by Prince Ruprecht to the "Deutsche Zukunft of Berlin" and the "facts" given out in it require to be taken with a grain of salt.)

Russia is an oil reservoir second only to the U.S.A. Her greatest geologist, the late Professor Gubkin, estimated in 1938 that her deposits comprised 8.7 milliards of tons, as against 550 million tons (one quarter of the American underground stocks), as they were valued up to 1936. The production of Russian oil amounted to 28.860.000 tons in 1938, and 14,-800.000 tons during the first half of 1939. Of these amounts 75 per cent was extracted at Baku alone, 16 per cent at Grosny and Maikop, 8 per cent in Central Russia, and 1 per cent in Sakhalin. Yet, while Russia's proportion of world production of oil was 52 per cent in 1900, it was down to 3 per cent in 1920, to-day is only 11 per cent, notwithstanding her efforts to increase the exploitation of her wells.

A "Second Baku"

Her most important resources are situated directly at her frontiers, exposed to enemy action. The concentration of forces of the Western Powers in the Near East is said to aim at Russia's Caucasus oil-fields, and it was in anticipation of such a possibility that the Soviets began years ago to transfer their oil production further into the interior. The "Second Baku", however, was not, as expected, the district of Emba between the Urals and the Caspian Sea, but the area between the middle Volga, the Kama, and the Urals, discovered only ten years ago. Its centres are Ishimbajevo and Krasnokamask. The first-named yielded 4.600 tons in 1932, 406.000 tons in 1935, 1,400.000 tons in 1938 and about 2,000.000 tons last year: careful investigations in 1934 proved the existence at an average depth of 2.800 to 3.000 feet of such a wealth of oil that a permanent increase of production needs only the necessary technical improvement provided for in the Five-Year-Plans. These oil-fields enjoy the advantage of waterways, the Kama, the greatest tributary of the Volga, running right through them. The Russians hope to produce in this "Baku No. 2" 7 million tons in 1942, and they estimate the deposits at 2.7 milliards of tons—more than all the known fields of the U.S.A. together. Besides, they have found new rich deposits at Grosny.

Russian oil export has decreased since 1929, not only because of growing home consumption but because the development of Russia's transport system was unable to keep pace with her industrialization. In 1939, 42 per cent of her oil output went by rail, 35 per cent by water, and 23 per cent by pipe-line; these means of transport are available for the new wells in the interior only to a very restricted degree, which accounts for the fact that the Emba district is delivering nothing like as much as could be expected. Another reason is insufficiency of drilling plant. With no fewer than 3.500 geological expeditions examining the country in 1939 it is obvious that there has not yet been time to explore all their numerous discoveries.

Progress In Refining

Progress has been made, however, with the refining industry. While before 1914 the better part of Russian oil was exported as crude oil, to-day 90 per cent is refined within the country; the refining plants have been entrusted with the important task of producing a high-grade petrol for the air force. Whereas lamp-oil plays an unimportant part in other countries, it still accounts for 30 per cent of the Russian requirements, while petrol—elsewhere the main product—comprises only 21 per cent and heavy fuel oils only 36 per cent of the total consumption of 23,000,000 tons. The importance of this industry for U.S.S.R. is shown by the fact that about a year ago a special People's Commissariat for the Oil Industry was detached from the former Commissariat for the Fuel Industries; one of the main tasks of the new Ministry is the increase of production of machinery for the oil industry. That is where a great German interest arises; within the framework of the German-Russian Trade Pact prospects for the German manufacturers of such special machinery are undoubtedly brightening.

Why "America"?

How did the American continent receive its name? People have for many centuries been satisfied with the assurance that the New World is called after one of its earliest European visitors, the Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci, who is also credited with having named Venezuela after Venice.

But recent research claims to have proved that Vespucci, far from innocently lending his name to the New World, actually took it from the continent. His Christian name, it has now been established, was originally Alberigo, and it was only after he had crossed the Atlantic that he changed it to Amerigo. The transformation is said to have taken place after the navigator had heard Indians in what is now the republic of Nicaragua refer to a chain of mountains running between the modern townships of Libertad and Juigalpa as "Americ" (from the Toltec "meric," mountain, and "ique", big).

What possessed the navigator to make the slight modification in his name is beyond conjecture, but the fact is that a whole continent is now named after a relatively insignificant mountain range in its central division.—"The Latin-American World."

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Shah Jehan's Peacock Throne

Masterpiece Of The Jeweller's Craft

(BY MASUD SUFI.)

Shah Jehan, the builder of the "Peacock Throne."

MAGNIFICENT though the Mughal Palace was when Shah Jehan, the fifth sovereign of the Mughal dynasty, was in his prime, the building itself served merely as the casket for a most precious jewel which was contained therein. The casket still remains, but the jewel represented by the most valuable works of art ever constructed, namely, the famous peacock throne, better known as "Takht-i-Tawoos", has disappeared.

This magnificent throne on which the emperor sat in state, in his palace of splendour, was emblematic of his majesty and pride, while the vacant place at the present time in the empty marble pavilion, where it used to be guarded by armed eunuchs glory and night, shows how the glory of the Mughal dynasty has faded away like a dream.

Passion For Jewels

The Mogul Emperor, who had a passion for the collection of jewels, and took extraordinary pleasure in the display of costly magnificence at the royal court, never lacked the funds necessary to gratify his expensive fancies. The enormous wealth of Akbar the Great,—the richest king of his time—was far exceeded by the gigantic treasures of his grandson, Shah Jehan, who kept his principal hoard at Agra, in two great underground strong rooms.

Shortly after he was proclaimed as the Emperor of India, Shah Jehan made up his mind to glorify himself by the construction of a splendid and a costly throne. Orders were issued immediately and the jewels were then "passed before the Emperor" and from them precious stones weighing 50,000 "misqal" and worth 86 lakhs of rupees were selected and entrusted to Babadal Khan—the poet and who held the office of "Darogha" of the jewellery department.

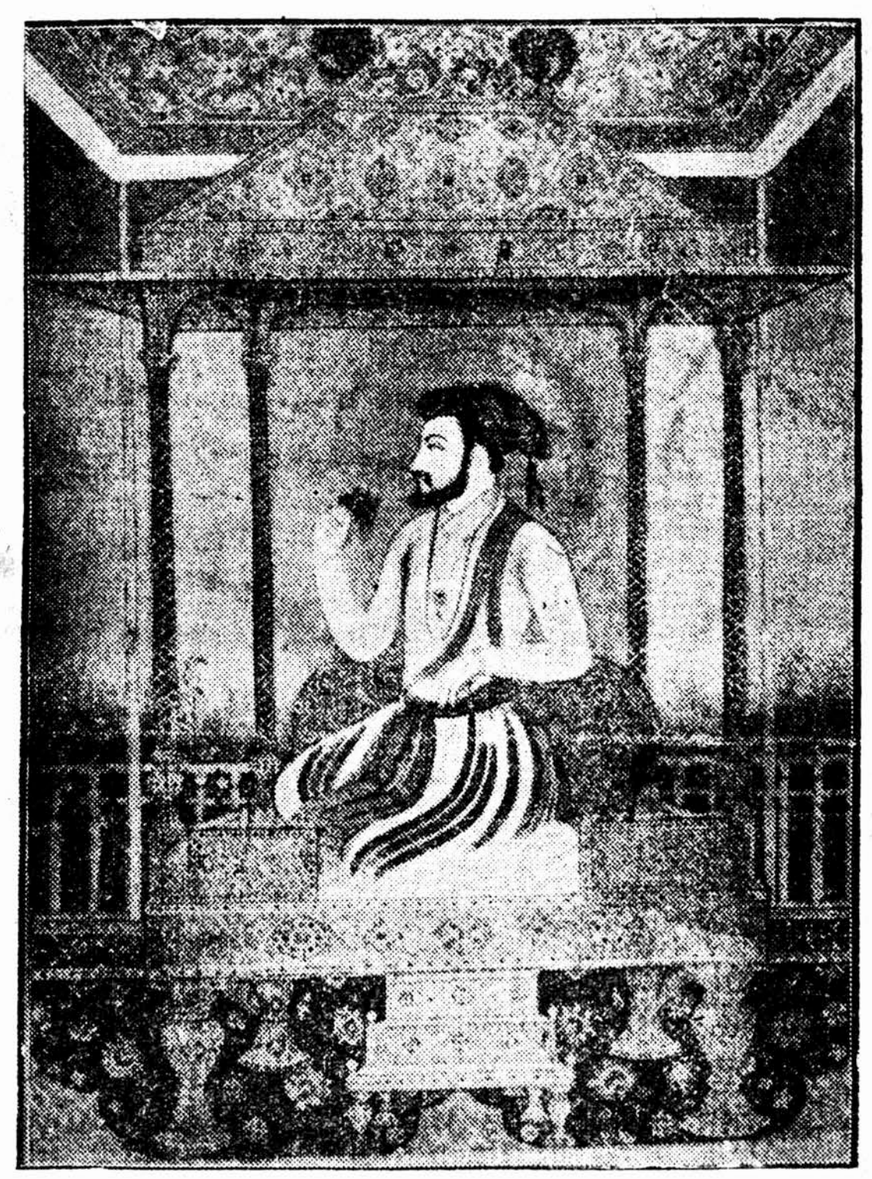
It is said that these jewels along with pure gold weighing no less than one lakh of tolas were spent in the construction of this celebrated throne. "The ceiling was decorated chiefly with enamel and in part with inlaid work, and the roof profusely studded with rubies, yaqut, etc."

The Peacocks

To support the canopy twelve golden pillars encrusted with precious stones were introduced and on each pillar there were 2 peacocks inlaid with gems and between every two peacocks there was a tree set with rubies, diamonds, emeralds and pearls. These along with several other expensive structural features were added to it.

The ascent to the throne was made by 3 steps which were thickly studded with jewels. The middle one of the planks ("takhts") which were on all sides of the throne—the plank on which Shah Jehan used to rest his arms—was worth ten lakhs of rupees. Among the jewels and rubies with which the "Takht-i-Tawoos" was decorated, there was a ruby which was, it is believed, valued one lakh of rupees.

The ruby was sent by Shah Abbas to Emperor Jehangir through Zanbil Beg and which the Emperor had given to his son, the builder of this magnificent throne, in recognition of the military successes achieved by him in the Deccan campaign. On this ruby were inscribed the names of Sahib Qiran Timur, Mirzas Shahrukh and Ulugh Beg, Shah Abbas, Jehangir and last of all Shah Jehan.



Emperor Shah Jehan on the Peacock Throne.

Tavernier's Account

The most reliable and detailed account of the peacock throne is recorded by Tavernier, the French Jeweller, who made his inspection in 1655. Writing about the throne, he says that it was "nearly of the size of our camp heads, that is to say, it is about six feet wide. Upon the four feet, which are very massive, and from 20 to 25 inches high are fixed four bars which support the base of the throne, and upon these bars are ranged twelve columns that sustain the canopy on the three sides, there not being any on the side that faces the court."

Further on the French Jeweller says that "both the feet and the bars are covered with gold inlaid and enriched with numerous diamonds, rubies and emeralds. In the middle of each bar there is a large balass ruby, cut "en cabuchon," with four emeralds which form a square cross. Next in succession, from one side to the other along the lengths of the bars, there are similar crosses, arranged so that in one the ruby is in the middle of four emeralds and in the other the emerald is in the middle and four balass, rubies surrounded it. The intervals between rubies and diamonds are covered with diamonds. There are also in some parts sets in gold."

A Frenchman's Work

Bernier, who saw the throne about the same time, adds an interesting note regarding its design. "It was," he says, "made by a workman of astonishing powers, a Frenchman by birth,"

Nadir Shah, who invaded India and carried "Peacock Throne" to Persia.

(subsequently identified as an individual of the La Gange), "who, after defrauding several of the Princes of Europe, by means of false gems which he fabricated with peculiar skill, sought refuge in the Great Mughal's Coudt, where he made his fortune."

This gorgeous structure, which cost no less than a hundred lakhs or more than ten million of rupees, equivalent then to a million and a quarter of pounds sterling took seven long years to be completed. It was first used by the Emperor in March 1635 A.D. for the New Year's Day celebrations amid scenes of unique grandeur.

The peacock throne was then placed in the centre of the Hall of Public Audience at Agra. After nearly sixteen years, this throne was transferred from Agra to Delhi where it was placed in the Shah Mahal. Here, it was brought in use by the later emperors of Mughal dynasty in all important events.

Nadir Shah's Booty

After a century or so, this very throne, along with six other thrones which then existed, were carried away by Nadir Shah who invaded India in the year 1739. It is said that the invader was so pleased in having possession of such a magnificent throne that when he came back to his country he made a replica by his own artisans.

But the later history of the peacock throne is shrouded in mystery. Lord Curzon, after a careful investigation has proved that the throne of Shah Jehan no longer exists. On the other hand it is said, that the original Peacock Throne of Great Mughals was later on discovered in broken condition from Shah Jehan's grandson Shah Rukh. The portions of the throne which were recovered were made up into the throne of modern style and is lying in the New Museum in the palace of Tehran.

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A Prophet In A Hurry

Sir Stafford Cripps Has The Self-Confidence Of A Messiah Though He Has Few Of T he Arts And Mannerisms Associated With The Latter

FOR months past Britain and Russia have been on shouting, but not on speaking terms. Their statesmen have denounced one another across the frontiers. Diplomatic notes exchanged between the two capitals have been shuffled into pigeonholes or waste-paper baskets. Now, at last, after many whisperings, an attempt is made to repair the breach, writes Mr. John Miles in the "Evening Standard."

It is a task for a diplomat, yet strangely the approval of the British Government has been bestowed on a man whose language in the past has been reckoned a good deal too blunt for the British Labour Party. How will he fare in his new role?

Sir Stafford has played many different parts in his time; a schoolboy at Winchester, a brilliant science student, the manager of a local Conservative newspaper, a directing chemist in a Government explosive factory a superbly successful lawyer perhaps the most proficient in the land, Solicitor-general, the black (or, rather, the red) sheep of the Labour Party, now a diplomat. One thing he is not and has never been—a politician. That single oversight is his strength and his weakness.

Politics never attracted him with the same early compulsion that its fascination exercises over most of our political leaders. His bent was scientific.

From Science To Law And Religion

As a boy Sir Stafford spent his holidays building underground houses, bridging the pond and later launching out into construction of a glider airplane. It crashed, but the inventor was not disconcerted.

He took a science scholarship at New College. Such, however, was the promise of his papers that they were sent to the great chemist at London University, Sir William Ramsay. He went to work in the laboratory at University College. Politics played no bigger part in his life than occasional part-time work at his father's Conservative journal, the South Bucks Standard.

Science gave way to the law. In 1913 he was called to the Bar, but the war interrupted and he spent the years first in the British Red Cross in France, later at a Government explosive factory. When peace returned, however, he quickly made his name. The combination of great powers of advocacy with his expert scientific knowledge was irresistible. In ten years he climbed to the top of the profession.

Politics were still very much in the background. His father, Lord Parmoor, joined the Labour Government in 1924 and Sir Stafford's political views appeared to change with his father's. But he had other interests. He became the treasurer of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

Science, the Law, Religion; such was the sequence. Not until 1928 was he persuaded to become a Socialist candidate. Two years later he was summoned by Ramsay MacDonald to take the post of Solicitor-general in the second Labour Government. Three years later he was one of the handful of ex-Ministers left on the Opposition Front Bench after the Socialist holocaust of 1931, a formidable candidate for the leadership.

No one would have guessed from his past that he would spend most of the next nine years fighting his party for what he regarded as their timidity, denouncing on the hustings the rich men who sought him so persistently as their advocate in the courts, gratifying the newspapers by his fierce indiscretions, addressing huge crowds throughout the country in a legal manner but in language far from legalistic in its forthrightness.

A Paradoxical Figure

Yet the paradox is not difficult to resolve. Sir Stafford was not a politician at all. He was not well accustomed to the political processes whereby the Labour movement had been fashioned through decades.

He was a prophet in a hurry. And prophets are honoured least of all in their own parties.

He has few of the arts and mannerisms of a Messiah. Into the House of Commons and on to the platform he still carries with him the methods of the Bar.

Perhaps some packed audience in the East End wait with their tongues hanging out of their mouths for some light aside or mounting peroration such as Lloyd George purveys. They wait in vain from Sir Stafford.

He holds in his hand a thick bunch of notes. His other fist rises and falls with faint monotony. His voice is clear, resonant, every syllable heard in every corner of the hall.

Perhaps the audience waits for firework. They receive instead a steady, logical argument, reduced to the essential simplicities which convince a jury. Next day they may be astonished to learn that this so obviously sober, matter of fact judge of events has uttered sentences which have sent Transport House into paroxysms.

The same incongruity occurs in the House of Commons. This is the man so much hated by the Labours front bench and the Tory back benches. For the one he is the cuckoo in the nest; for the other the sheep who has left the rich man's fold.

Despite all these animosities about him when he moves to the Despatch Box, the house fills and the low rustle of boredom subsides.

A Prophet None The Less

Some enjoy the masterly unemotional arrangement of evidence; others merely take their medicine knowing that an interruption is tantamount to entry into the witness-box.

Yet for all this legal capacity, for all this cold restraint in public appearances, Cripps is a prophet none the less. He has the self-confidence of a Messiah, the conviction that he is right when all the world appears to pronounce him wrong, amazing energy and powers of concentration to continue working in the face of constant rebuffs, a burning belief in the rectitude of his cause.

It is these characteristics no doubt which have led him to bash his head against brick walls when an upbringing in politics might have led him to discover the holes through them.

Sir S. Cripps.

Certainly the ostracism with which he is treated by his party is not due to the most obvious failing of prophets. Elijah must have been a difficult man to live with and Jeremiah intolerable. The same is not true of Sir Stafford. He has personal charm and the Labour colleagues who have expelled him still call him by his Christian name.

Perhaps Stalin will not come to that. But from all accounts he prefers the languages to be blunt and the proposition clearly stated. He will get that from Sir Stafford Cripps and the ardour of Isaiah besides.

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'Indus Valley Civilization Was Proto-Dravidian'

What The Mohenjodaro And Harappa Seals Reveal

By P. JOSEPH

THE archaeological remains, that have been unearthed by the excavator's spade in Sind and the Punjab, and the great civilization that those remains reveal, constitute a subject to which the attention of several Orientalists has been drawn. An exhaustive description of the remains and a solution of the various problems raised,—racial, political, religious, etc.,—can be found in the monumental works of Sir John Marshall, Mr. Mackay, and others connected with the Archaeological Department of India. The most puzzling of the remains are the many steatite seals, copper bits and pottery sherds on which inscriptions are cut. Several scholars like Meriggi, Hunter, Pran Nath, Waddell and Heras have attempted to read the inscriptions; and perhaps, the most successful of them is the last.

The inscriptions are of different kinds. Some deal with the religious ideas of the people, some others with their social organisation, and yet others record astronomical data. Before studying these it may be useful to say a few words about the race of the people that built up the grand civilization and also about their language and script. As regards the authors of the civilization, scholars are more and more inclined to the view that they were Dravidians or proto-Dravidians and pre-Aryans, with a Mongolian and Austric admixture. According to ethnologists the proto-Dravidians were a branch of the dolichocephalic Mediterranean race that extended from India towards the West, even to Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Language

As to their language, being proto-Dravidians they evidently spoke a language that should be called proto-Dravidian! Anyhow, that language should certainly be akin, if to any at all in India, to the modern Dravidian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tulu, Brahni and others, which should have been derived from that ancient language. Although the word-forms of that tongue could not be the same as those of its modern children, yet the latter can give us a clue to the former, by providing us with the primitive roots. This task is made specially easy to the scholar because of the agglutinative nature of these languages in contrast with the inflexional characteristics of the Indo-European languages. Anyway, certain peculiarities of the modern Dravidian tongues have been noticed in the proto-Dravidian. The chief peculiarity is what we may call the qualificative style. In all the inscriptions the main word which is relegated to the end is preceded by many qualificatives which have other qualificatives of their own. A point of note in this connection is the peculiar concise participial construction that is rendered in the Indo-European languages by the elaborate adjectival clause.

Picto-Phonographic Script

If the dwellers of the famous cities of the Indus Valley spoke a proto-Dravidian language, how did they write it? Although the proto-Dravidians spoke a language largely akin to its present representatives, yet they did not write it in a way similar to any in use nowadays. At least, the connection is not quite obvious, in spite of the fact that most of the modern scripts have been derived through a long line of gradations from the Indus script. It was, to put it shortly, a picto-phonographic script. At first the people translated their ideas into pictures, and as they progressed they found their pictographic alphabet not only too cumbrous, but, in certain cases, for example in the expression of abstract ideas inadequate and hence they combined phonographically certain pictographs. Their writing, nevertheless, was essentially pictographic.

Religion

Passing on to the various kinds of inscriptions, we find that the most numerous are those that deal with religion. Some kind of religion is invariably associated with all peoples, whether civilized or uncivilized; but a great development in religious ideas certainly bespeaks of the superiority of a civilization. The religious tenets of the proto-Dravidian people and the wealth of detail that accompanies the expression of those tenets are really a great revelation to the scholar. Those people knew the Supreme Being as An, and also his several attributes. The chief attribute of An was his existence. One is astounded at the idea that many centuries ago those people knew of what the philosophers called the self-subsistence of God. His other attributes were life, oneness, greatness omniscience, benevolence and power of destruction and generation. Then again, the Supreme Being had eight forms, which were the eight constellations of the Zodiac. He was variously eyed,—one-eyed, three-eyed, and also fish-eyed. He was identified with the sun. In the Indus seals is found the worship of the "linga",—intimately associated to-day with the Shaiva cult.

Fish Eyed Goddess

There are also indications of a Divine Triad, composed of the Supreme Being, the Mother and the Son. The Mother was fish-eyed, as surely the precursor of the modern Minakshi. What is remarkable is a combination of the Supreme Being and the Mother in a representation that has a double head-gear,—this certainly being the proto-type of the Ardhanarishvara idea of Shaivism. The Supreme Being was also looked at in different aspects, as the god of rain, of thunder, of the lands, of death, etc. Among the minor deities, mention may be made of the guardians of villages. The emblems of God were the trident and the axe. The modes of worship were seeing a holy object, sprinkling it, say, with water, and taking vows. The places of worship were temples situated in the centre of the town at the convergence of the main streets. The priests of God were the kings who are spoken of as God's viceroys in a full-fledged theocracy. There is reference to religious festivals. Belief in a life hereafter seems to have been widespread, as can be verified from the mention of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

Social Organisation

The social organization that the seals reveal is quite interesting. All arable lands belonged to the community of citizens,—a sort of joint ownership of lands by all the citizens. The whole population was divided into several tribes, the Minas, the Paravas, the Tirayirs and others. Among the tribes and the provinces over which they held sway were unions brought about by the signing of treaties at an auspicious time. There were also wars between the tribes, which wars involved the capture of forts and banners and also the "linga", which was the emblem at first only of certain tribes. A number of places in South India are mentioned, showing that there was connection, commercial or otherwise, between them and the Indus cities.

Signs Of The Zodiac

But, of all the inscriptions the most important, perhaps, are those that give astronomical data. Eight signs of the Zodiac are mentioned,—all those that obtain to-day, except the Twins, the Leo, the Scorpio and the Capricorn. This discovery gives the death blow to the theory of the Chaldean origin of the Zodiac. For, one of the inscriptions speaks of the Ram running faster than any other sign,—which could happen only in the Winter Solstice. If the Winter Solstice provides the starting point for the first sign of the Zodiac, then by calculations based upon the precession of the eclyptic, we may arrive at about 5000 B.C. for the invention of the Zodiac. This date is definitely anterior to any put forward by Chaldean chronologists. Incidentally, the inscription in question helps us to fix the date of the proto-Dravidian civilization. Strange enough, a few other inscriptions confirm the date arrived at. Some inscriptions give the number of stars that certain zodiacal signs have. The extraordinary thing, therefore, is how these people could have observed the stars and the zodiacal signs. Perhaps, they had instruments, however crude they might have been. Anyway, they were expert star-gazers.

The reading of the Indus Valley script is certainly an epoch-making discovery for the real grandeur of the civilization could not be gauged by a mere sight of the excavated remains so fully as by the understanding of the queer yet interesting pictographs cut on the little steatite pieces.

JAPAN CONTROLS WORLD'S CAMPHOR MARKET

If you walk in the woods of Taiwan (Formosa), you will sometimes become aware of a penetrating but fragrant odor around you. It is proof of the nearby presence of a camphor-distilling hut. Roughly-built constructions are dotted among the trees from which white smoke rises. It is here that the substance is collected.

To explain just how refined camphor is processed: first, chips from off the camphor tree, cut into inch lengths, are distilled by a simple vapour-method in the huts from which the camphor-bearing extract is led through bamboo tubes into containers, or cooling-boxes, around which cold water is made to blow. The vapour being condensed, what is left in each box is a layer of camphor crystals floating on camphor oil. This is the crude camphor which is sent to the refineries from which come the translucent article known as camphor.

Japan now virtually controls the camphor market of the world. The annual output in Taiwan and Japan proper aggregates some 6,000 tons which represents fully three-fifths of the world production. Natural camphor from Japan is exported to other countries as essential material in the manufacture of celluloid. China too has its camphor-trees, but their number is too unimportant or they are too scattered to make the commercial production of camphor worth while.

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Jury System In India

Some Historical Facts

By K. D. UMRIGAR

ALTHOUGH hundreds of citizens must have been jurors at some time or other, very few are, perhaps, aware of the actual working of the jury system in this country. It is the oldest system scrupulously pursued since the regime of the East India Company. It is interesting to recall how the system came into being. A Charter of 1623 gave the East India Company jurisdiction over its own servants subject to the proviso that there should be a jury for the trial of capital charges such as murder.

Another Charter gave rise to the Court of Quarter Sessions consisting of Justices of the Peace, assisted by both grand and petty juries. When the Calcutta Supreme Court was established by a Charter in 1774, it was given the power of summoning both grand and petty juries. Grand juries were merely investigating juries empanelled to find out whether any case against an accused person was to be sustained. The use of grand juries in the highest criminal courts of India was abolished as far back as 1865.

In 1861 the Code of Criminal Procedure was passed and in that Code a provision was made for juries to try criminal cases in the Sessions Courts of India.

For various reasons one tries to avoid serving on a jury. The main reason is, of course, that it takes up a good deal of one's time in a court of law, hearing cases, some of which occupy several days to conclude. One cannot decline to serve on a jury when one is selected for the purpose.

Unlike in other parts of the country, jurors in Bombay City experience comparatively less difficulty. They have nevertheless their grievances which have hitherto not been ventilated. The difficulties of a businessman being summoned to attend the court to try a case can easily be understood. He has perforce to make his own arrangements during his absence.

Jurors In The Mofussil

This reminds me of the inequity and discomfort to which a juror summoned to the Sessions Court in a district is usually subjected. On one occasion a person sat on a jury for a trial which lasted 14 days, and with his colleagues paid the court the compliment of giving their closest attention to the evidence and the long and complicated arguments that followed thereafter. They were in their seats from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. At the end of the trial bills for expenses incurred were called for and submitted. It was then discovered that the maximum charge in the court was Rs. 3, while jurors living within a five mile radius were entitled to nothing. After giving up a fortnight of their most valuable time of the day, upsetting business engagements to oblige a justice-loving Government, the jurors were calmly informed that actual out-of-pocket expenses must also be sacrificed for the good of the country.

"Every man has to perform his duty of citizenship", is what one is told when one comes forward with an excuse for being exempted from serving as a juror. Bearing this principle in mind, seldom, if ever, one approaches the Sheriff or the Clerk of the Crown with an application for exemption.

It is sometimes forgotten that if a person, after being summoned by the Sheriff, fails to attend the court or having attended the court departs without obtaining permission of the trial judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the court, he is deemed guilty of contempt and is liable by the order of the judge to such fine as the latter thinks fit. In default of payment of the fine, he is liable to a term of imprisonment in the Civil Jail until the fine is paid.

Who Can Be Jurors

Unlike in England where women also can serve on the jury, only men between the ages of 21 and 60, British or American subjects, resident in any presidency town in this country, and drawing a monthly income of Rs. 150 and upwards are summoned as jurors to try cases at the High Court. Whether they are to be selected as common or special jurors depends on property, character and educational qualifications.

Towards the end of each year the office of the Sheriff of Bombay sends out a large number of forms to all commercial and industrial firms, and the forms are usually returned duly filled in, and then they are scrutinised. The Sheriff selects common and special jurors out of the forms received. The selection is a somewhat lengthy process. Forms are divided up according to religion, nationality and profession. Sometimes a prominent person is inadvertently put down as a common juror and he resents being styled as such. One has to give reasons why one wants to be classified as a special juror; otherwise one must thank oneself for the consequences of his reticence. A list of both common and special jurors is always gazetted.

For each Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court the Sheriff selects 60 common and 45 special jurors. Long before the Sessions is convened, summonses are sent to jurors, and they are supposed to watch the newspapers in which the date of the beginning of the Sessions is announced.

At The Trial

One often finds the Sessions Court crowded with jurors usually on the first day of the Sessions when the jury for each set of cases to be tried is empanelled. As each juror is chosen, his name is called aloud, and upon his appearance the prisoner at the Bar, or his advocate, is asked if he objects to be tried by such juror. Objection can be taken either by Crown counsel or defence counsel to any juror being appointed, each party being entitled to challenge eight times. "Gentlemen, watch the newspapers," is the usual warning given by the Clerk of the Crown in discharging the jurors who are challenged.

After the foreman has been appointed from among the selected jurors, they are all sworn under the Indian Oaths Act. It is the foreman who delivers the verdict of the jury and also asks any information from the court on behalf of himself or his colleagues. If, however, a majority of the jurors does not within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, the latter will be appointed by the Court. Such insti-

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"MY DEBUT AS A LITERARY PERSON"

By Mark Twain

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In the year 1866 Mark Twain was living in Honolulu as correspondent for the Sacramento Union. He rates his work in this manner, "I was in the islands to write letters for the weekly edition of the Sacramento Union, a rich and influential journal which hadn't any use for them, but could afford to spend twenty dollars a week for nothing."

The young reporter had been there for some time when the survivors of a shipwreck arrived. But Mark Twain had bad luck for the moment, he was too ill to walk. However, he was not without friends: "His Excellency, Anson Burlingame, was there at the time on his way to China. . . he came and put me on a stretcher and had me carried to the hospital where the shipwrecked men were. And I never had to ask a question. He attended to all that himself, and I had nothing to do but make the notes."

Thus the American writer lying on his stretcher wrote the story from the lips of sailors after their weeks at sea in an open boat. When Mark Twain returned to his own room, weak though he was, he spent four hours sorting and arranging notes, then began to write his story. He wrote all night long and had the letter ready to leave Honolulu on the ship that sailed at nine o'clock the next morning for San Francisco. The story was a scoop for his newspaper because the other reports were incomplete and carried nothing of the detailed story.

Here is a brief account of what happened to the seamen. They were crossing the Pacific when their clipper-ship, Hornet, burned, on May 3, 1866. A careless sailor disobeyed rules and went into the hole with a burning cigar. When the men were lowering the life boats, two of them were injured, so the thirty-one men set off in three small boats, two of them leaking so that they had to be emptied steadily. Their rations were for ten days.

The captain ordered the rations divided among the three boats; then he calculated their position and put his fifteen men on a routine of food and water designed to stretch the rations beyond two weeks.

Since eventually the other two

(Continued on Page 31)

Mark Twain Is Now Regarded As The Most Typical American Writer And The Most Widely Known.

Mark Twain lived from 1835 until 1910. He is regarded as the most typically American writer that we have produced as a nation and the most widely known. During our Great Depression Mark Twain's books were the most often requested of all American writers.

Mark Twain's manner of writing is somewhat informal. His career as a newspaper reporter established his habit of using colloquialisms and slang; known as a humorist, he employed satire and irony along with simple humour. His books belong in every home not only for entertainment but for their power to open your eyes to the ways of human nature. (Several collections of his books are now available, so that you can have three or four of his books in one volume. Every American home should have Mark Twain at hand.)

Hear Mark Twain speak about involved language. The Connecticut Yankee is talking about Sandy, the girl who asked him to rescue forty ladies imprisoned by Evil Knights.

"She had exactly the German way; whatever was in her mind to be delivered, whether a mere remark, or a sermon, or a cyclopaedia . . . . she would get it into a single sentence or die. Whenever the literary German dives into a surface, that is the last you see of him till he emerges on the other side of the Atlantic with his verb in his mouth." Now that we don't have Will Rogers to hold a mirror up before us, everybody needs to read Mark Twain at intervals.

Agriculturist Relief In Hyderabad

Measures Of Protection Against Money-Lenders' Exploitation

By A. S. P.

ABOUT four years ago, the Nizam's Government, realising that the land was gradually passing out of the hands of the cultivating class, had instituted a thorough inquiry into the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions.

Three typical villages in every Taluka were taken up for investigation and altogether 312 villages were visited. The statistics thus were carefully studied and the main conclusions arrived at were that the total agricultural debt for the entire agricultural population of the State, roughly estimated, came to about 64 crores, that the average rate of the interest prevailing was 18 per cent. and that the land was passing rapidly out of the possessions of the agriculturist into that of the money-lenders. It was also discovered that though the volume of agricultural debt was large, the agriculturist was solvent and should be able to pay it off from the surplus produce of the land, if suitable relief measures were adopted, as the value of agricultural land was about 26 times the land revenue assessment.

The principal measures proposed for the relief of the agriculturist were: restriction on alienation of land, conciliation of debt, by agreement, land mortgage banks for redemption of debt, co-operative marketing regularisation of money-lending by statute, the enforcement throughout the Dominions of standardised weights and measures, establishment of village Panchayats and consolidation of holdings.

Restriction Of Land Alienation

The Land Alienation Regulation was applied first to the two districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad in 1937.

The complaint that the agriculturists would lose all credit and on that account throw up land, was not substantiated in any case and in view of increased debt of the agriculturists, Government reached the conclusion that it was desirable to extend the land alienation regulation to all the districts.

It was suggested to the Government that while refusing permanent alienation of agriculturists' land to non-agriculturists except for special reasons, the provision had been made for protecting the poor cultivator from the agriculturist money-lender in the protected class.

In future, no member of a protected class would be allowed to part with his land even to a member of the same class or group unless he had retained in his permanent possession land of any kind paying at least Rs. 30 assessment per year. The restriction on permanent alienation of the land of protected classes was limited only to holdings assessed at Rs. 500 and under. All land above that limit in possession of a person of a protected class could be alienated freely under the common law as before and the holders of such estates so long as their holdings were assessed at not less than Rs. 500 were classed as non-protected.

The new measures which have been adopted for agricultural relief are: Debt conciliation boards in districts, a law for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and a land mortgage bank.

Debt Conciliation

Under the Debt Conciliation Regulation, conciliation of debt in other words, reduction of accumulated past interest, is voluntary and by a mutual agreement between the debtor and the creditor helped by the Panchayat consisting of money-lenders and agriculturists and presided over by a Government gazetted officer. Applicants will be exempt from court fees and no lawyers are permitted. The main work of the Debt Conciliation Boards is to bring about agreements between debtors and creditors for repayment of debt in 8 to 20 annual instalments from the assessed surplus produce of the land. As the land of the agriculturists debtor paying not more than Rs. 500 is produced by Government a creditor will have to recover his debt from the produce of the land revenues expenses of cultivation and maintenance charges of the cultivators family.

Under the Money-lenders' Regulation money-lenders are bound to apply within three months of a final rules being published for registration and grant of license or permission to conduct their business of money-lending, otherwise civil courts will reject their suits summarily. The maximum rates of interest from October, 1937 will be 9 per cent. in the case of secured and 12 per cent. in the case of unsecured loans not withstanding any agreement between money-lender and borrower to contrary. The levy of compound interest as well as charging of expenses in respect of loans is forbidden. Money-lenders are further bound to furnish every debtor once a year with a statement of account in the prescribed form in the language of the district in which the debtor resides principal and interest being shown separately. They are also bound to give receipts for payments made by debtors.

Popular Sanction Sought

As it was necessary to enforce these relief measures without avoidable delay, Government have introduced the Amended Land Alienation Regulation and the abovementioned two new Regulations temporarily with the sanction of His Exalted Highness. But all the three Regulations have also been sent to the Legislative Council as draft bills with special instructions that they should be replaced by permanent enactments during the course of the next year. Action is being taken to introduce these three Regulations in the non-Diwani Illakas as early as possible.

Another measure contemplated by Government is the establishment of multiple-object societies in groups of villages for giving cash loan and also for helping agriculturists in marketing their produce at the best possible prices. Government are convinced that the only way in which one-sided transactions can be ended is future transactions between the debtor and creditor are carried on through the village society, that the rate of interest is fixed by law and that the entire produce of the debtor is weighed by standard weights and measures and auctioned through the village co-operative marketing society, which is sure to realise a better price than the debtor would otherwise obtain from the money-lender under present circumstances in the village. Government attach utmost importance to the increase in the number of sales and marketing societies a few of which have been working for some years in the States. Government are also contemplating enactment of a simple law of rural insolvency so that the bankrupt cultivator may be freed from his debts and not harassed in future.

A scheme for starting village panchayats for improving village-life in all directions, and agricultural labourers' non-credit societies bases on inalienable tenure in village for relieving indebted agricultural labourers, are also under preparation.

Sir Akbar Hydari laying the foundation stone of Heerapur (Akbar Nagar) Model Village for agriculturists.

Model Houses for the Workers and Peasants of Hyderabad State.

OUR SHORT STORY By BARBARA ANNE BENEDICT

Office Romance

"TONY! SHE CRIED. "OH, TONY!"

"OK" said Tony. "Have it your way. But I still say that working in an office like this is no job for a woman. It contradicts her instincts. The place for woman—"

"Is in the home," said Maude.

"Not necessarily." said Tony, "unless she happens to marry a man who likes the idea of lighting some place and staying put. The place for a woman is with her man."

"Suppose she hasn't got a man?" Maude asked.

"Nuts!" said Tony. "She can get one."

Maude smoothed out the folds of her dress. "How much do you think I make a week working here as secretary to Mr. Martyn?"

"Who cares?"

"I make seventy-five dollars. Do you know what that means? It means complete independence. Security. All the clothes I want. Travel."

"How far can you travel in two weeks?"

"How much do you make a week, Tony"?

Tony grinned. "If I'm lucky I make fifty."

Maude smiled indulgently. "Well," she said, "there you are."

"Yeah," said Tony, "here I are. Now. To-morrow I'm leaving for South America to write a series of articles on the natural resources of the Argentine. I'll be back in a couple of months and here you'll be, pounding that typewriter and answering the phone. You won't have changed much. The change will be gradual. You'll become a little more precise, a little more prim and exact. and pretty soon you'll begin to get that look."

"What look?" Maude said.

Tony grinned. He jerked a thumb toward Miss Anderson who was crossing the big reception room toward the door. Miss Anderson had been with Martyn's Syndicate for twenty-eight years. "That look," Tony said.

Just then the buzzer sounded on Maude's desk. Tony stood up, and a moment later he had disappeared into Mr. Martyn's private office and Maude was alone, looking after the retreating figure of Miss Anderson. Definance was in her expression and she lifted her chin angrily. Tony Niles, she decided, was a fool.

When Maude got back from lunch Mr. Martyn was alone. Tony had gone. He hadn't even waited to say good-bye. Maude sat down at her desk and ran a sheet of paper into her typewriter. Why should he wait? And what difference did it make to her? Not a bit. Not a single little bit.

Weeks passed and the first of Tony's articles came in. She read them eagerly. They were written with the same light, rollicking touch that characterized his personality. It was easy to picture him, dressed in rough riding clothes, astride a horse, penetrating into the remote fastnesses of the Argentine, or sitting on some sun-bathed beach or visiting a native village and perhaps—perhaps entrancing some native girl with his laughter and the warmth of his eyes and that intimate way he had of talking.

Maude sighed. What a terrible life it must be. So insecure. So hard and lonely unsatisfactory. She shuddered. Civilization and routine and security were such precious possessions.

In January Tony returned. He stood in front of her desk, suntanned, grinning, the picture of health.

"I knew it. It's happening sooner than I thought."

"What's happening?"

"That look."

"Tony Niles, you're rude. If you don't like the way I look, why do you spend so much time here in my office?"

"Oh, I don't spend so much time here. About five hours a year. Where else would I wait to see Martyn?"

Maude bit her lip. He was right, and it was something of a shock. He came here to see Martyn, not her. He left without even saying good-bye. He talked to her because it was his nature to talk to everyone. What a fool she was to think—Her lips pressed together. She hadn't thought that at all. He was a conceited idiot if he assumed that she had been thinking about him and his silly words

Mr. Martyn came out and greeted Tony warmly. They went into his office. Maude glanced at her watch. Eleven forty-five. In fifteen minutes she was due to go to lunch. She wouldn't return until one. Tony might be gone then. She might not see him again until next spring.

"Damn!" she said aloud. "What if I don't? What if I never see him again. I never want to!"

She went out at noon. She went into the first restaurant she came to. She ate hurriedly. At 12-30 she was back in the office.

The door to Mr. Martyn's office was open. The room was empty. Tony had gone! Gone for another six months. Gone without saying good-bye. She sat down at her desk. Curiously the room and all the familiar things in it assumed a distasteful appearance. Drab. Everything seemed old and drab and—secure.

She sat there for a long while staring at her typewriter. She wanted to cry, but knew she mustn't. She wanted suddenly to leave all this. She was afraid. Afraid of the look that came to women who didn't follow their instincts.

"Hey!" Tony said. He was standing in the doorway, grinning at her. Warmth flooded into her heart.

"Why, Tony, I thought you'd gone."

"Nope," said Tony. "Not till tomorrow. Going to Africa." He grinned. "I got a raise. Making as much as you now." A worried frown crossed his face. "Don't know what I'm going to do with all that money. Don't need it." Suddenly he brightened. "Say, you know all about spending money. How about coming along with me and—and well, acting like a female for a change?"

He was so casual, so obviously lacking in knowledge and of magnitude of what he asked. But his eyes were sober and unsmiling and eager.

"Tony!" she cried. "Oh, Tony! Why didn't you ask me before. You—I've barely escaped getting that look."

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Vanishing Editor

(BY VINCENT TOWNE)

A COUPLE of generations ago one of the most brilliant of New York's coterie of editors was Samuel Stillman Conant. Scion of an intellectual family, he had been reared in an atmosphere of learning. His paternal grandfather, a wealthy Vermont manufacturer, had been a Presidential elector and had founded an institution of learning. His father had been professor of Greek. Latin, German and Hebrew in various colleges and had revised the common English version of the Bible. His mother was editor of a magazine, as well as the author of many books and possessed a mastery of the Oriental tongues that proved of great value to her husband.

Naturally, such learned parents would select the higher education for their son. So after finishing at Madison University, Samuel Stillman Conant was sent abroad to finish his training at the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Munich. Returning home, he became connected with various journals and eventually became editor of Harper's Weekly.

Following the example of his father, he selected for his wife a woman of profound education and brilliant intellect. She too had been educated abroad and had a genius for translating the foreign classics into English, for she was an accomplished linguist, speaking Spanish, German and French fluently.

In January, 1885, this happy couple were in the autumn of their years. Their evenings were spent in the enjoyment of their books or in planning a future for their son, now in his early twenties. No family trouble or financial worries were known to interrupt Mr. Conant's slumbers. He was robust and strong. He had been editor of Harper's Weekly for 16 years. He was now in his 53rd year and his wife was 45.

The evening of Thursday, Jan. 15, 1885, Mr. Conant spent at the Author's Club and appeared to be in the best of health. The next morning he left his Brooklyn home with the understanding that in the evening he and his son would go to Albany to spend a week-end with an editor whom Conant Sr. wished to see. That was Friday and after waiting for his magazine to go to press the editor bade a cordial good-night to his colleagues, adding he would see them Monday or Tuesday.

Anxiety began to be felt when he failed to keep his appointment with his son and when he failed to send her an explanation that night, his wife became alarmed. The fact that he had always been scrupulous about notifying her of his exact whereabouts added to her suspicion that some untoward fate had overtaken him.

No clue to the disappearance mystery was gathered until the following Wednesday when a man entered a place in Coney Island and borrowed dol. 5 on a watch and chain. Young Conant later identified the jewellery as his own and the description given of the man who had left it tallied very closely with the published pictures of the missing editor. The fact that the receipt given for the loan was signed "T. P. Stevens" caused considerable comment, inasmuch as "T. P." were young Conant's initials and "Stevens" was Mrs. Conant's maiden name. This clue was carefully followed up and the same stranger who had hypothecated the watch and chain appeared to have passed the previous night in a shelter hut upon the Coney Island beach. After obtaining the loan he had strayed into a store and chatted for an hour or two with the proprietor; then next day he had returned and made himself so agreeable that the shopkeeper had persuaded him to stay for supper. After telling his host that he was Editor Conant of Harper's Weekly, he had passed out into the night stating that he had to catch the 7 o'clock train into Brooklyn.

Learning next day of Mr. Conant's disappearance the shopkeeper who had entertained him at supper wrote to Harper Brothers, but entrusted the mailing of the letter to a friend who after carrying it in his pocket for some time posted it too late to make its contents effective in the search for the vanished editor.

A week after Mr. Conant's alleged appearance at Coney Island a friend saw him leave a hotel on Fulton St. and asked him where he was going but received only the bruesque reply:

"Don't you see, I'm going up the street!"

This meeting when reported at the office of Harper Brothers initiated another search revealing a clue whereby the missing man was traced to a hotel in Long Island City, which he had left only an hour before the detectives arrived there in search for him. He was never seen or heard of again.

After his disappearance his wife continued to live for several years with their son in their home on Willow St., Brooklyn, where she tried to keep herself busy with her writings. She compiled some excellent works on butterflies and a primer on the Spanish Language which became a standard work. A dozen years after the vanishing of her husband her life was further saddened by the death of her son. Deprived now of her last means of support, she became confidential secretary to the distinguished engineer, R. W. Raymond of Brooklyn.

After having endured for over 14 years the pangs of uncertainty as to her husband's fate, she died in a Brooklyn hospital in April, 1899, and was buried from the home of General Horatio King.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

THE BIBLE IS INTERWOVEN IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Those Who Use The Tongue Quote It Every Hour

LIKE the children of most decent families in the middle of last century, I was brought up on the Bible, writes Dr. Henry W. Nevinson in "The Rationalist Annual (1940)". Indeed, so far as teaching went I had little other education till I was about thirteen. But such devout knowledge of the Jewish Scriptures as once was ours, I am now told, is rapidly passing away or has indeed passed. The Poet Laureate, when opening the new building of the City Literary Institute in Drury Lane (May 14, 1939), told how a woman had said to her friend: "I have heard this quotation, 'Blessed are the pure in heart,' and it struck me as being rather beautiful. Can you tell me where I can find it?" And when Captain Liddel Hart, in his recent pamphlet on Army Reform strongly criticizing conscription, wrote that he had no wish to create "a Gideon army," I wondered how many of his readers now would understand the reference to Judges vii. Or when Mr. George Steer, writing of our shameful desertion of the Emperor of Abyssinia, said: "He left his country, believing that the League would hold up his hands on Sinai," how many recognised the reference to an episode in the life of Moses, when Israel was fighting with Amalek, and Aaron and Hur stayed up the hands of Moses, one on either side, because only so long as his hands were stayed did Israel prevail (Exodus xv; 9-12)?

In thinking over similar instances of the use in English literature and our common speech of names and phrases borrowed from the Jewish Scriptures I have easily remembered about fifty. Let me give only a few examples with references. In the days of the hansom cab the driver was often called a Jehu, even if he did not drive furiously (II Kings ix); the test of a party slogan is still often called its shibboleth (Judges ii, 6); the unhappy agreement made by Carson and F. E. Smith for the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland was called the Covenant (Genesis xvii, 2); when Chesterton wrote: "I will lift up mine eyes unto Ludgate Hill" he was thinking of Psalm xxi; when a Harley Street physician tells you there is still balm in Gilead, meaning your case is not desperate, he is remembering Jeremiah xlvi, 2; when an error in Disraeli's policy was called "Benjamin's Mess" the reference was to Genesis xiv, 22; when two British officers captured by the Turks so worked upon the superstitions of their captor that he released them they spoke of the "Witch of Endor" (I Samuel xxviii); when ladies complained that Epstein's great statue of Adam wanted a fig-leaf they were thinking of Genesis iii; when a woman crimsons her face, lips, and nails our working people call her "a painted Jezebel," dimly remembering II Kings ix; when a monarch or lesser person celebrates his fifty years of work or office we call it his "Jubilee," from Leviticus xxv; when the Leader of the Opposition praises the Prime Minister we think of Balaam's ass in Numbers xxii; when a Conservative joins the Labour Party we ask, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" (I Samuel x); when I was young, in Leicestershire, a mighty fox-hunter was called a Nimrod, from Genesis x, 9; when a housewife stores up provisions against a possible war we think of the widow's cruse of oil in I Kings xvii; when we sing how the hosts of Midian prowl and prowl around we are recalling Numbers xxxi or Judges vi; when we describe the Stock Exchange as the temple of the Golden Calf we are thinking of Exodus xxxii; when we glorify rearmament as the way to peace we may quote Samson's riddle, "Out of the strong cometh forth sweetness" (Judges xiv); when in describing a branch of London society I once wrote, "They grin like a dog and run about the West End," I was thinking of Psalm lix, 6; when in our National Anthem we pray that God may save the King we are quoting the Israelites' prayer for Saul (I Samuel x, 24); even our rightful and legal King cannot be duly crowned without reference in the Coronation Service to Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, who by David's order anointed Solomon, his son by Bathsheba, with sacred oil from the Tabernacle, though David had won Bathsheba by a singularly treacherous murder (I Kings i).

Perhaps it would be tedious to enumerate more passages exactly, but several uses of common phrases borrowed from the Jewish books both of the Old and New Testaments occur to me, such as: "Dust and ashes"; "The patience of Job"; "The good shepherd"; "A still small voice" and "A cloud no bigger than a man's hand," both from the same dramatic scene of Elijah on Mount Carmel; "The Prodigal Son", used of a Tory member who joins Labour and then returns to the Tories as being more comfortable; "The unjust steward," used of a company director who omits a chance for higher dividends; "Lot's wife," used of a woman who, escaping from High Society, returns to its charms; "Hard as Pharaoh's heart," always applied by my nurse to a hard-boiled egg; a "Milk and honey express," used by our soldiers for the train from Egypt to Palestine; "Not peace but a sword," used as a divine argument against pacifits; "A whited sepulchre," used of a false or unworthy priest; "Thou whited wall," a useful form of address to an iniquitous Judge.

For good or evil, it is evident that such knowledge of the Bible as was our possession when I was young is fast fading away. If, when speaking from a public platform, I make some passing allusion to the Bible, I see from the blank faces of the audience that they do not understand what on earth I am talking about. F. L. Lucas, the scholar-poet of King's College, Cambridge, says the same: "Clearly the Old Testament is wilting in the fierce chaos of the hydro-electric age. Morality may not lose much, but I fear literature will. For the Hebrew sacred books, especially in their Jacobean English, have a grandeur missing in most modern work."

But if a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures is dropped out from our general custom a great part of our finest literature becomes incomprehensible. The Bible is interwoven in our language and our English thought, and I see no adequate substitute for it, no matter how dubious its record of history and its moral teaching may be. It may suit the pedantic German to return to his archaeological gods Thor and Odin, and to the fantastic legends of which Wagner made so much; but even if the Germanic "Aryans" overwhelm the British I doubt if in the future we shall consecrate our churches to the Virgin Brunnhild or adopt the morality of Herr Goebbels as our rule of life.

MAULANA MUHAMMAD ALI'S ESSAYS

MAZAMIN-E-MUHAMMAD ALI. Part II. Compiled by Mr. Muhammad Sarwar, Maktaba-E-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. Pp 8—483. Rs. 2-8.

The number of articles contained in this part is no less than 43. They were originally written by the late Maulana Muhammad Ali for his own paper, "Hamdard", between the years 1925 and 1929. Most of the articles deal with the Hindu-Muslim question, while a few essays are devoted to an elucidation of the circumstances in which the Maulana felt compelled to leave the fold of the Congress. Four articles discuss the revolution in Afghanistan which ended in the accession of General Nadir Khan to the throne. In the course of five lengthy essays the views of the late Dr. Iqbal expressed in the course of the Punjab Council debates in 1929 to the effect that British officers should be appointed in the place of the Indians, are subjected to a vehement criticism in a style worthy of Maulana Muhmmad Ali only. This aspect of the Maulana's writings is worthy of emulation by present-day journalists who sometimes exceed the bounds of decorum and constructive criticism by importing personal motives of no public importance. These articles, therefore, should serve as a standard for they show how bitter controversies even can be carried on without creating unnecessary bad blood. A few essays deal with the "Mulukiyat" (kingship) as established in the Hejaz by Sultan Ibn Saud, an innovation which was always opposed tooth and nail by the Maulana during his life-time.

These articles contain many literary gems and many thoughts, sometimes too deep even for tears, and they have a value of their own even today when everything seems to be in a topsy-turvy condition and when Hindu-Muslim relations are as strained as they were when these words were written. The book will be regarded as a suitable contribution to the political literature of the day.

The Maktaba-e-Jamea which is ever ready to serve the cause of India and the Indian Muslims, has considerably added to reputation by publishing this book of essays written by one who was a maker of modern India. It deserves to be carefully studied and digested by all thoughtful Indians knowing Urdu.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART AND EDUCATION

ART AFTER MATRICULATION—WHY NOT ART IN EDUCATION?—UNSETTLED FATE OF ART-GENIUS—ARTISTIC GIFT, THE QUALIFICATION—ART IN FEMALE EDUCATION—WANTED A CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY—NATIONAL PLANNING WITHOUT ART—DISCUSSIONS ON STAGE AND SCREEN—UNIVERSITY SHOULD RECOGNISE PHOTOGRAPHY.

By D. G. VYAS

"An artist cannot be made overnight" was an important remark in the recent broadcast talk on "Careers for our Matriculates—Fine Arts" by Mr. C. R. Gerrard, the Director of the Sir J. J School of Art, Bombay. The artist is born and not made, but his birth is not heralded by any miracle. Just as his entry into the world is uneventful, his growth too is apparently unexceptional, though the artistic gift which distinguishes him from his fellow creatures begins to scintillate in the tender years of his age.

Cradles Of Art

The artistic urge of a child demands, for its detection, an artistic vision on the part of those who are concerned with his present as well as future. The home and the school are the earliest and immediate spheres in which his pre-disposition to art manifests itself, but in India they are no longer cradles of artists, because the parents and teachers, who are expected to analyse and appreciate the susceptibilities and capabilities of the child, happen to be philistines in a majority of cases.

Like his parents and teachers the student invariably undergoes the austerities of general education and then halts in search of a career, at the matriculation—the threshold of higher education, in case he touches it. If designed for art, his passage to a school of art is not guaranteed. If he has no definite artistic bent of mind, his aesthetic sense remains uncultivated inspite of his general knowledge, because his education leaves him aesthetically cold and inert.

Clogged Wheels

The Matriculation examination, which is recognised as a stepping stone to higher education, cannot be insisted upon as such in the case of education of artists, because it gives no preparatory grounding to students in art. The standard of Matriculation should certainly be advantageous to artists, but it should not be an absolute condition. On the contrary, a certain amount of training in art-appreciation should be esteemed as an indispensable element of education. To be more emphatic, art should be co-existent and co-extensive with general education.

It is the function of education to cultivate the aesthetic sensibility with which every normal student is endowed. Education in art, which is essential to life, should begin with integration of art in education. Modern India has not yet recognised art as an important medium of knowledge, as the highest form of human expression and as a vital interest of life because the wheels of her educational machinery are clogged by the policy which is not dictated by a broad and realistic outlook.

Education, which has so far kept art at an arm's length, is at present in a cauldron of experiments from which also art is a notable omission. The basic education pronounced by its protagonists as a revolution tries to impinge upon art, but does not define, in clear terms, its scope to foster art-appreciation and to sort out and train gifted students as artists.

Irreparable Loss

Admission of students to different avenues, which the Matriculation examination opens up to them, should not be arbitrary, but should be governed by the principle of selecting them according to their individual aptitudes. But the educational system of India has not accepted any principle as regards directing students to their proper destinations. The parents and guardians, whose outlook on education is generally commercial, advise their children and wards to embark upon careers which, from their points of view, are either lucrative or not over-crowded —an unhealthy trend which is responsible for the over-production of mediocrities in every line. "Education for education's sake" not being the ideal of modern India, the West has cherished the spirit of scholarship and research which was hers.

The wanton disregard of India for the selection of candidates for special branches of education on a psychological basis exposes the art-genius to the dangers of educational irrationality. It frequently drifts in a channel which is foreign to its nature or is wilfully withheld by parents from its destination, because art is not a prosperous career. Will the educationists and art-enthusiasts ever realise the immense and irreparable loss of art-genius that the country sustains through the sheer neglect of the fundamental principles of art-education?

The suppression by parents, on commercial grounds, of the creative abilities of gifted children by harnessing them to other branches of academic education is a severe blow to the cause of art. To look upon art as the last refuge for those who have a record of failures in schools or to force art on those who have no artistic bent of mind is significant of the poor appreciation of art by modern India.

"JIVAN SATHI"

(By Mrs. Ramnik Mody)

Only Qualification

The disadvantages of the artless Matriculation examination even to gifted students are quite obvious. As pointed out by Mr Gerrard, they have to start with a clean slate in art schools. An adequate art course must be incorporated in general education as a compulsory subject. It will serve the two-fold purpose of singling out the gifted minority and of fostering art-appreciation among the majority of students who are destined to be the consumers of art. Matriculation cannot claim itself as a qualification for admission to an art-school so long as its syllabus does not embrace art.

The definite plastic sensibility on the part of students is the only qualification for art as a career. Every student, however, who seeks admission to an art-school is not a first-rate genius. The choice of architecture, sculpture, painting, commercial designing or art-teachership should, therefore, be made according to one's calibre and capacity to express. Art is a noble but not a profitable profession, especially in India. "Working in the service of mankind," in the opinion of Mr. Gerrard, is a lofty ideal, but the artist is entitled to a market which it is incumbent upon the State to provide for him through its educational system.

Women And Art

The acceptance, by the Central Advisory Board of Education, of the view of the Sub-committee on the Wardha System of Education that the courses for girls in the senior basic schools should include subjects like cookery, laundry work, needle-work, home craft, the care of children and first aid, gives to female education a distinctive character minus art. Every scheme of female education must have a definite bias towards art in view of the keen artistic sense of women. The Central Advisory Board should, therefore, not fail to lay an adequate emphasis on the artistic element of female education. Beauty will not reign supreme in the Indian homes if women are not trained in arts.

Fate Of Archaeology

Dr. C. L. Fabri has made some important observations on the position of archaeology in his article on "The fate of Archaeology in India" that appeared in the Lahore "Tribune" on June 2. India abounds in resources of archaeological researches, especially excavations which the Government must finance in a very liberal manner. The proposal of Dr. Fabri to train Indians as archaeologists should receive country-wide support. The political dependence of India does not connote bankruptcy of her genius. The Government ought to organise a central institute of archaeology and the universities, too, ought to institute diploma if not degree courses.

Why Not Art

The National Planning Committee, which has undertaken a stupendous enterprise, is making a slow but steady headway, but has not yet defined its attitude towards art. It should be pointed out that art, being implicit in the economic, industrial and cultural life of the country, ought to form a main item of every scheme of national planning. India has de-

(Continued on Page 23)

A WEEK OF WAR

Why Hitler Hesitates?

By

N. G. JOG

It is almost a month to-day that the Battle For France was lost and German troops entered Paris. That was virtually the end of organised French resistance and Marshal Petain soon after opened the negotiations for surrender.

For a month now Britain is Hitler's only enemy. He is immeasurably more powerful to-day than he was when war was declared in September last. He dominates the whole European continent minus Russia. His writ runs from the Baltic to the Balkans, and from Brest-Litovsk to Brest. And yet the little sea-girt Kingdom eludes his grasp. Like Napoleon a century and a quarter ago he must be pacing and chafing on the Channel Ports, espying the white cliffs of Dover in the distance and praying for mastery of the seas for a couple of hours only!

Poland was vanquished within a fortnight. Denmark fell without a fight; Norway was a matter of hours; Holland was overrun in five days; Belgium struggled for 18 days before King Leopold's capitulation and France itself, reputedly possessing the finest army in the world, could not withstand the Blitzkrieg for more than a month.

And yet to-day a month after the end of the first phase of the war, the final grand assault on Britain has not ever begun. All her comrades-in-arms have fallen one by one and Britain now stands alone to brave the might of the Nazi hordes, while at the feet of the Fuehrer lie half a dozen slave nations, hewers of his wood and drawers of his water.

Time-Table Upset

Why is then Hitler hesitating to strike the final blow which, according to him, will annihilate England and make him master of all he surveys? Where is the hitch in his war machine? Why is not the "Luftwaffe" raining death and destruction upon Britain, as it did on all other people who dared oppose German might?

Everything went according to the Nazi time-table until the subjugation of France. Paris was triumphantly entered into almost to the minute. The oft rehearsed scenes of the dictation of the armistice terms to the vanquished French armies were enacted in the very location decided long ago.

But since then the time-table is upset; the calendar seems to have been temporarily rolled up. The Nazi soldiers are marking time while Hitler and his General Staff seem to be reassessing the strategical and diplomatic situation. And all the while Britain is growing more united, more determined, more ready than ever to meet the Nazi challenge.

What are the courses open to Hitler?

In the first place—Peace or War? For, strange as it may seem, this is reported to have been one of the issues discussed at the Hitler-Ciano meeting in Berlin. The Axis Powers in other words want to put the seal of finality—and legality—upon their ill-gotten gains. On the face of it, this report that Germany, who has won all the rounds—if not the honours—of the fight so long, should be willing for negotiated peace while Britain, who is on the defensive, should resolutely decide to fight to the bitter end, seems incomprehensible. But those who have followed the twists and turnings of Fascist diplomacy will be neither surprised nor misled by this latest exhibition of an ersatz olive branch by Hitler.

Hitler Is Worried

Secondly, it is obvious that the Nazis are finding that they have chewed more than they can digest. It was easy enough to cow one state after another into submission by the merciless use of the German mechanized Attila; but it is another to put any semblance of order in the regions occupied by German troops. The underground opposition to Germany is yet strong as the arrest of the Dutch General Winklemann proves. With all normal trade and industry at a standstill and vast tracts of land left uncultivated, the continent of Europe is fast passing into chaos and starvation.

The work of reorganisation and of the inauguration of the hundred per cent Nazi order in Europe is possible only when Germany is finally and completely triumphant. And that consummation is yet nowhere near about as long as Britain is not only free herself but is also in a position to blockade the whole continent. No wonder Hitler is worried!

So then everything depends upon the extermination of Britain. But how is that to be accomplished in the great question that faces the Nazis. Not that the plans are lacking. Any number of them have been broadcast from the German Radio. But evidently without a fleet, their accomplishment is extremely difficult if not dangerous. The "Luftwaffe" is meeting more than their match in the R. A. F. and in the biggest raid carried on Britain so far on last Wednesday by squadrons of bombers escorted by a large number of fighters, the Nazi losses were far too heavy and disproportionate to their gains.

Fly In Ointment

It is evident that such dingdong struggles are not going to establish German supremacy over Britain. Neither does the Fifth Column, Hitler's greatest weapon, seem to have had any effect upon either the British classes or masses. Parachutists have no ghost of a chance now when the whole population is awake and alert day and night. And now that the French fleet, too, has passed into British hands, the prospects of landing any decisive number of German troops in Britain appear to be more than ever remote.

Of course, these difficulties, if stupendous, are certainly not insuperable. Neither is Hitler the person to draw back from his objective however great the price he has to pay for its attainment. At any moment he may decide to launch his long-deferred attack upon Britain simultaneously by air and water. While it is estimated that Germany has lost at least 2,500 planes since the opening of hostilities, her reserves and renewals are yet quite formidable.

The only fly in the ointment is that his bombers lack the support of the tanks, which crushed the French armies into pulp. On the other hand, whatever may be the number of fast motor-boats she is building, the Royal Navy yet remains the mistress of the seas and will account for the former long before they reach the shores of Britain.

Invasion Of Africa

While then we must not be misled by a false sense of optimism for Britain and must be prepared to hear the news of a gigantic aerial attack upon her any minute—it has been in fact overdue for 27 days now!—, it is but human for the German General Staff to think out other ways and means to encompass the subjugation of Britain by isolating her and turning the weapon of blockade against herself.

If we look at a map, we find that the two continents, Europe and Africa, are divided only by a few miles of sea at Gibraltar, which is the western outlet of the Mediterranean Sea. Behind Gibraltar stands Spain—Franco's Spain, which means the Spain which is the vassal of the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Those who have followed the course of Spanish history realize too well that at any moment Hitler and Mussolini may prevail upon Franco, who moved from neutrality into non-belligerency on Italy's entry into war, to declare war upon Britain, the bait being the Rock of Gibraltar, which geographically belongs to Spain. From Gibraltar one can literally leap upon Tangier, then occupy French Morocco (which is not in a position to resist Nazi invasion now) and finally through Italian Lybia march into Egypt, thus cutting Britain off her Empire by one master-stroke.

It is a very tempting proposition, though more protracted and less spectacular than an attack upon Britain, once Gibraltar is occupied. But will Gibraltar be occupied? Can it be? Will Franco dare to take the bit into his teeth? There is a salutary and traditional dread of Britain's naval might in the heart of Spaniards as instanced by their saying "War with all the world; but Peace with England." However, Hitler is capable of coercing Franco and at any time Gibraltar may be the scene of one more grand siege.

"Drang Nach Osten"

The original Germanic "Drang Nach Osten" (Drive To East) is, of course, through the Balkans and then via Istanbul to Iraq and Iran. But there are unmistakable signs that the Berlin-Baghdad line is now finally blocked up at Bucharest owing to Stalin's espousing the cause of Bulgaria and particularly her claims to Dobruja.

The occupation of the long-coveted Bessarabia was the first sign of Stalin's own "*Drang Nach Sud-Osten*" (*Drive to South-East*). He has quickly followed it by his support to Bulgaria and (reported) threat to Turkey. In effect this means that the convention of Montreux which gave the complete suzerainty of the Straits of Dardanelles to Turkey, is to be revised and that the Black Sea is to be turned virtually into a Soviet Lake.

Not only that but there are indications that Stalin desires to revive the old idea of a Pan-Slav bloc. A Slav Federation comprising 150 million people under the hegemony of Soviet, the great Slav Brother, opens out staggering possibilities.

It not only means the end of the long-cherished Berlin-Baghdad dream of Germany but also a powerful counterweight to the Nazi conception of Teutonic overlordship of Europe and in fact of all the world. But how will Turkey, who has been the oldest and staunchest friend of the Soviet react to Stalin's latest move Will it lead to a clash between the two and the consequeent spread of hostilities to the Middle East? These are the questions which await solution during the next few days.

Fate Of France

The assumption of complete dictatorship by "Papa" Petain was a foregone conclusion. But few expected that this violent change could be carried so expeditiously or so unanimously. Even granting that defeat has led to national demoralisation, it is incredible that the National Assembly should have so forgotten its responsibilities as to sacrifice the fundamental principles of the French constitution for the tinsel of dictatorship.

It is evident, however, that the 84-year-old Marshal is only a tool in the hands of professed Fascists like Laval. Petain, indeed, is the exact counterpart of Germany's Hindenburg, who in his dotage was prevailed upon to hand over the destiny of the Fatherland into the hand of Hitler. Who is cut out for the role of the French Hitler

Meanwhile following the naval action at Oran, another similar episode took place at Dakar in French West Africa when the "Richelieu", one of the most modern and formidable ships in the world, was crippled by the Royal Navy. The "Dunkerque" was also again attacked and further disabled by the Fleet Air Arm. All this has naturally created, the greatest fury in Petain's camp and has finally led to the breaking of even diplomatic relations between Britain and France!

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336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Photographers and amateurs Opportunity. A running Studio for sale with goodwill. Also surplus photographic appliances for sale in single lots. Genuine investors only need apply Box No. 13414 "Bombay Chronicle."

Batliwala Rearrested

Taken To Hijli Camp For Detention

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla, a Communist leader of Bombay, who was released to-day, was re-arrested immediately on his coming out of the Alipore Central Jail and removed to the Hijli Detention Camp.

Mr. Batliwalla had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for delivering an alleged seditious speech in Calcutta last year.

Mrs. Nargis Batliwala, his wife, went to Calcutta to receive Mr. Batliwala on release.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest on the body of A. F. C. Magnien, third engineer on s.s. "Jehangir", who was trapped in a taxi when it fell into the sea at Prince's Dock on July 10, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to drowning in the sea at the Prince's Dock under very tragic circumstances for which nobody was to be blamed.

Fifteen persons were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 for contravening the lighting regulations by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. to-day.

FATAL QUAREL OVER CUP OF WATER

The City Coroner recommended the prosecution of Tara Pahelwan on a charge of having murdered Chotau Habibulla (30), a resident of Kamatipura on June 30, at the resumed inquest on the latter's body to-day.

Enquiry showed that the quarrel arose as the deceased's servant went to Tara's room to fetch a cup of water as the water tap in his (deceased's room was closed.

Abdul Wahab Charged Under Defence Of India Ordinance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An echo of the meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Indian Civil Liberties Union, the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation and the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, at Chowpatty on June 9, was heard in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day when Abdul Wahab Kadamjan was put up for remand under the Defence of India ordinance.

The accused was arrested by Inspector N. B. Sawant of the Bombay C. I. D. on Friday afternoon.

It was alleged that the accused made a speech in Urdu at the Chowpatty meeting on July 9, criticising the arrests made under the Defence of India Rules.

Accused was remanded to jail custody till July 18.

Who Is To Foot The Bill?, Is The Issue

Why City Fire Brigade Refused To Go To Khar

Is the Bombay City Fire Brigade supposed to go outside the Bombay city limits to render help in case of emergency? This question is raised by many persons residing in the suburbs on account of the fire which broke out at Khar in the early hours of last Tuesday.

It seems the Bombay City Fire Brigade was requisitioned and the Officer on duty apparently informed the party concerned that unless he undertook to foot the bill or somebody else undertook the responsibility the Fire Brigade could not be sent. The impression among the public is that in case of emergency outside Bombay city limit, the Bombay Fire Brigade is supposed to or bound to go to the assistance of the sufferers.

Until two years ago, the Bombay City Fire Brigade used to go outside Bombay city limits to render all possible assistance when called but an incident occurred in February 1938 which sapped the enthusiasm of the Bombay Fire Brigade to render any assistance unless somebody takes up the responsibility to pay the bill.

REFUSED TO PAY

It happened that at about 6-30 p.m. on the 5th February, 1938, a telephone call was received from Bandra, alleged to have been sent by Dr. P. A. Dias, President of Bandra Municipality, at the Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla, that several labourers were buried in a trench approximately 19 feet deep, 100 feet long and 3 feet wide and requesting immediate help.

In view of the urgency of the call, a Motor Emergency Tender and an Ambulance were immediately sent with their respective crews who attended and assisted in the rescue operations.

A bill of cost amounting to Rs. 222-8 for the attendance of firemen with appliances at the scheduled rates was afterwards preferred against the Bandra Municipality, but the Secretary of Bandra Municipality, wrote to say that the municipality did not requisition the fire brigade on the day in question, and returned the bill.

CONTRACTOR'S "GOODNESS."

As the call was received from the residence of the President of Bandra Municipality and also in his name, the President was again requested to settle the bill but he denied having made a call of the nature in question. The bill was subsequently referred to the contractor who employed the labourers on the excavation works but he too repudiated his liability and had the 'goodness' to say that the rescue work was hindered by the fire brigade men instead of being helped by them!

The correspondence in this matter went on upto December 1938 and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation had to take a very serious view of this matter, particularly as to what should be their attitude if the fire brigade was sent for in future.

The Bandra Municipality however ultimately passed the bill for Rs. 222-8 and the whole matter was recorded but with this understanding that in future if any help were called for it should be given, provided the Chief Officer of Bombay City Fire Brigade could conveniently spare the fire engines or ambulances without any detriment to the interests of the city and the person calling for the help undertook to pay for the services rendered.

In the fire that took place on Tuesday morning, though the Fire Brigade immediately went to Khar on the telephone call made by Mr. B. G. Kher, the late Prime Minister, it is understood that the landlord of the building which suffered by fire, has agreed to foot the bill.

Appoint Committee

The following resolution will be moved at the next meeting of the General Board of Bandra Municipality in connection with recent fire at Khar:—

That in view of the fact that the recent fire at Khar in Mr. Seshiya's bungalow exposed the utter inadequacy of the present fire-fighting arrangements of this Municipality and in view of the fact that the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade had to be requisitioned by a rate payer to help to extinguish the fire, this meeting of the General Board resolves to, and does hereby, constitute a Special Committee consisting of the following members (names to be specified at the meeting) to review the present arrangements and to devise, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Fire Brigade Superintendent of Bombay Municipal Corporation if necessary, better and efficient means of fighting fire within the jurisdiction of this Board.

That the Committee be empowered to make interim arrangements with the Municipality of Bombay for the loan of its Fire Brigade when required pending the completion of the arrangements to be made by this Board

That the Committee should make its report before the 1st of October 1940."

Br. Fighters Upset Nazi Plan

HONGKONG ORDER

HONGKONG, July 13.

A special Government Order has been issued stating that whenever and wherever peace is being broken the Governor, the Colonial Secretary or a Justice of the Peace may summon bystanders to assist in preserving peace. The Order also deals with the dispersal of crowds calculated to disturb the peace and allows entry into buildings without warrant.—Reuter.

TURKISH PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Regarded As Extremely Satisfactory In London

LONDON, July 13.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns from authoritative quarters in London that the speech of the Turkish Prime Minister yesterday is regarded as being extremely satisfactory in that it reveals quite clearly that the efforts which Germany had been making to create trouble and dissension in the Balkans are thoroughly realised and recognised for what they are by the Turks.—Reuter.

German Bomber Shot Down

LONDON, July 13.

An Air Ministry Communique states that an enemy bomber was shot down this morning in the English Channel by R.A.F. fighters.—Reuter.

Bid For Aerial Blockade Proves Costly

Change In German Strategy Likely: Hunt For Next Victim

LONDON, July 13.

A determined bid by Germany to test the possibilities of direct aerial blockade of Britain in the past week has proved both costly and unispiring to her leaders, writes Reuter's air correspondent.

NAZI PLANS UPSET

Since Sunday she has lost 74 of her raiders, British convoys attacked, chiefly in the Channel, have not been seriously interrupted. The initial raids on Britain, after the fall of France, were suggestive of exploratory visit prior to an invasion by sea or air and, more probably both, which German control of the European coastline as far as Spain made immediately practicable.

NEW STRATEGY.

The new aspect of Nazi aerial strategy, which has developed since then, is undoubtedly equally appealing to a power, whose air force still enjoy numerical superiority, and yet is faced with losing this, the only advantage she still enjoys in the war in air. Some air experts think that it is likely this effort will develop further and with increased U-Boat warfare take precedence over planes for the invasion, this being postponed for the time being.

Such a possibility does not preclude Nazi adventures against either Faroes, Iceland on Eire or all three of them in turn.

Any German move in any of those directions will undoubtedly be watched with great care.

BR. FIGHTERS ON TOP.

Meanwhile the most encouraging feature of Britain's reply to this stranglehold threat this week has been the fact that our fighters are not now consistently so heavily outnumbered as in the battle of France. And their supremacy in combat is maintained. Only ten machines have been lost in breaking up Nazi bomber and fighter formations hovering off Britain's shores.

EVACUEES RETURN TO GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, July 13.

A majority of the people recently evacuated from here to French Morocco, have now returned. According to an announcement issued by the Governor, circumstances arose necessitating their immediate withdrawal from Morocco.—Reuter.

BEHIND NAZI LINES

Mayor Of Prague Arrested For "Treacherous Activity Against The Reich"

LONDON, July 13.

The German Radio announced that Dr. Klapka, Mayor of Prague, was arrested by the Nazis for "treacherous activity directed against the Reich."—Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST TO-DAY

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Churchill will broadcast in the Home and Overseas Programme of the B.B.C. to-morrow at 20.00 G.M.T. He is expected to speak for about fifteen minutes.—Reuter.

French Ports In Charge Of Admiral Darlan

BERLIN, July 13.

According to a Geneva despatch to the Official News Agency French sea ports and river ports from the mouth of the Seine to Bidassoa, particularly Nantes, Bordeaux and Rouen, have been placed under the control of Admiral Darlan together with the French harbours in the Mediterranean and North Africa.—Reuter.

Britain Submits To Japanese Demands?

Tokio Paper Story Not Confirmed In London

TOKYO, July 13.

According to "Ashahi Shimbun," the agreement contains the following provisions:—

Firstly, Britain will ban the transportation through Burma of certain materials for Chungking, including arms, ammunition, motor lorries and petrol.

Secondly, in case of necessity members of the Japanese Colony in Rangoon will observe the actual conditions of transportation of such goods at Rangoon and the staff of the Japanese Consulate there will be increased for the purpose.

The newspaper understands however that the latter point will not be included in the formal agreement but will probably take the form of unilateral action by Japan with Britain's acquiescence.

BUT LONDON DENIES IT

LONDON, July 13.

It was authoritatively stated in London that the Anglo-Japanese negotiations about the Burma Road are still in progress and no conclusions have yet been reached.

The British Ambassador in Tokio saw the Japanese Foreign Minister to-day and he will be seeing him again.

Every effort will be made to reach a reasonable agreement.—Reuter.

TOKIO PRESSURE ON FR. INDO-CHINA

TOKIO, July 13.

Col. Kenlyo Sato in his capacity as representative of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China had an hour's interview at Hanoi yesterday with Gen. Catroux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, states the Domei Agency.

Following the interview Col. Sato is reported to have stated that he had asked for "effective co-operation of French Indo-China authorities with Japanese forces in settling the China affair successfully."

Col. Sato also declared that Gen. Catroux had assured him that he would co-operate with Japanese forces as effectively as possible within his powers and as regards affairs outside his jurisdiction he would make such recommendations to his home Government as would satisfy Japan.—Reuter.

Britain's Reply To Mahatma's Appeal

Can't Consider Policy Of Non-Violence: Viceroy-Gandhi Correspondence Released

WARDHAGANJ, July 13.

The following correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow is released for publication:

Copy of Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Lord Linlithgow dated Delhi 3rd July:

"You must have seen in the press my public appeal to every Briton. Nevertheless for the sake of courtesy I enclose herewith a copy. You will note the last sentence of my appeal. Will you please convey the contents of it to the proper quarters. The appeal and the offer at the end represent my personal and humble contribution to Britons' cause. It is the best I could give."

BRITAIN'S REPLY

Copy of Lord Linlithgow's letter to Mahatma Gandhi dated Simla, July 10:—

"I duly conveyed your letter of 3rd July and your appeal to His Majesty's Government. I have now heard from them that with every appreciation of your motives, they do not feel that the policy which you advocate is one which it is possible for them to consider, since in common with the whole Empire, they are firmly resolved to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion."—A.P.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA PROTEST

NEW DELHI, July 13.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind met here under the presidentship of Moulana Hussain Ahmed Madni.

The Committee adopted resolutions protesting against the arrest of political workers under the Defence of India Rules including the presidents of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema organisation in the Punjab and the United Provinces and the order of the U. P. Government proscribing the book entitled "The glorious past of Indian Ulema" of which Moulana Mohd. Mian, president of the U. P. Jamiat-ul-Ulema is the author.—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBER'S MONSOON TOUR

SIMLA, July 13.

Sir Geremy Raisman, Finance Member, will make a brief monsoon tour leaving Simla about the 21st July he will visit Ranchi, Tatanagar, and Calcutta, returning on 5th August.—A. P.

Madras Governor's War Fund

MADRAS, July 13.

The total collection for His Excellency the Governor's War Fund is Rs. 4,97,381.—A.P.

GAG ORDER ON CONGRESS WORKER

MADRAS, July 13.

The Commissioner of Police has served a notice on Srimathi N. S. Rukmani Ammal President 2nd Circle Congress Committee, warning her not to deliver any objectionable speeches in future.—A. P.

'Fuehrer Petain' Copies Hitler Model

Laval Appointed Vice-Premier And Nominated As Dictator-In-Waiting

LONDON, July 12.

The French Cabinet met this evening at Vichy under Marshal Petain in his new capacity of head of the State, according to a Geneva telegram to German news agency. The Ministers have, as expected, collectively tendered their resignations in order to make way for the new 12 member Cabinet.

Following is the list of new French Ministers appointed by Marshal Petain, published in the French official Gazette, according to a Vichy message:—

M. LAVAL, Vice-Premier.
M. ALIBERT, Justice.
M. MARQUET, Interior.
M. BAUDOIN, Foreign Affairs.
M. BOUTHILLIER, Finance.
WEYGAND, National Defence.
M. MIRCAUX, Public Instruction and Fine Arts.
M. YBARNEGARY, Youth and Family.
M. CAZIOT, Agriculture and Supplies.
M. PIETRI Communications and
M. LEMERY, Colonies.

The name of the Minister for Industrial production and labour will be announced later.

The undersecretaries are:
GENERAL COLSON, War.
ADMIRAL DARLAN, Marine and
GENERAL PUJO, Aviation.

Another decree provides that if before the ratification of the new constitution, Marshal Petain is prevented for any reason whatever from exercising his functions as the Chief of the State, these functions would be assumed by M. Laval.—Reuter.

NAZIS WON'T BE SATISFIED WITH 'VICHY WATER'

Germany Out To Avenge Versailles And Swallow French Empire

LONDON, July 12.

The German wireless commentator to-night stated. "We are not much interested in the heated discussions of the French parliamentarians at Vichy.

The attempt to find a new Government for France will not distract our attention from the main fact that victory has opened the way for a settlement for centuries.

Moreover, the sincerity and necessity of French constitutional reform must be doubted.

What we expect from France is the final renunciation of domination over territories outside her living pace and recognition of the German task of fundamentally re-building Europe from the ruins of the Versailles.

M. CATROUX DEFIES PETAIN

SAIGON, July 13.

M. Catroux, Governor-General of Indo-China is remaining at his post and maintaining the 'status quo' notwithstanding the Petain Government decree recalling M. Catroux and appointing Vice-Admiral Decoux as Governor-General.—Reuter.

POPE AND PETAIN

LONDON, July 13.

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has issued the following statement:

"Recently some newspapers have quoted Vatican sources as suggesting that the Holy Father himself had expressed support of the Petain Government.

Actually this impression is based on articles and talks which are not official. They represent the opinion of speakers or writers and do not bear the hall mark of the Holy See.

It is clear to us all that we are fighting an agelong struggle for the freedom of Christ and Christianity against violence and tyranny. It is, therefore, my privilege to assert our undivided loyalty to our ancient Faith, and this our native land."—Reuter.

BRITISH MINERS' MESSAGE TO GERMAN COMRADES

LONDON, July 13.

A message to German miners from Will Lawther, President of the Mine Workers Federation of Great Britain was broadcast in the German News Service from London to-day. Speaking in the name of the 700,000 British miners and their wives and families Mr. Lawther pledged them to work for the destruction of Nazism.

Mr. Lawther emphasised unity in British Miners ranks, stating: "to a man we are behind our Government in their task of fighting to overthrow Hitler and his murderous gangsters."

Mr. Lawther's final words to German miners were: "Fight on against this foe and you can rest assured that we will never tolerate its rising in Britain."—Reuter

'SAVE THE CHILDREN CAMPAIGN

"New York Times" Sees No Better Use For Ships

NEW YORK, July 13.

Under the title "Children First" the "New York Times" says: "There could not be a better use for American ships than to bring to the United States British and other refugee children, primarily those of the poorest parents in the menaced areas.

Unless the Nazis go utterly mad the voyage would be safe for the ships carrying night and day unmistakable evidence of their Neutral nature and peaceful mission.

Our Neutrality Act was never intended to forbid such errand of mercy. It should be amended to permit them. If the Congress hesitates to make this change we had better cancel our fine words of sympathy and hereafter be silent.—Reuter.

A surplus of Rs. 5,48,491 was registered during 1938-39 in the forest administration in Bengal as against Rs. 5,90,561 during the previous year.

DEFENCE ACT AT WORK

House Raids And Arrests Continue

CUTTACK, July 13.

The houses of several persons were searched, today, by the Police who, it is reported seized communist literature. Nine persons were taken into custody.

IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 12.

From enquiries at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, it is learnt, that in all 37 war prisoners are now being detained in Muzaffargarh Jail. Dhanwantri who was in Muzaffargarh Jail is being transferred to Multan Central Jail. Sardar Sohansingh Josh, M.L.A. is also reported to have been sent to Rajanpur Jail.

A number of further searches besides the houses of Pandit Munilal Kalia, M.L.A. and the Secretary of District Congress Committee, and the Office of the Committee were carried out in Ludhiana District.

Th houses of Gurdial Singh, ex-General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Hakim Ramsingh Tejasingh Shafri and Sardar Pritamsingh Saraba were searched at Raekot. The police, it is stated, had warrants for the arrest of four Congress workers of the District, and the searches were in that connection.—United Press.

LADY WORKER WARNED

MADRAS, July 13.

Srimathi N. S. Rukmani Ammal, President of the Second Circle Congress Committee, Madras, has been served with a notice by the City Commissioner of Police warning her against delivering objectionable speeches in future.

The order has been served as a sequel to a speech she delivered at a meeting organised by the Madras Press Labour Union on June 26.—United Press.

158 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Twenty 'Satyagrahis' in four batches were arrested in connection with the movement for the removal of the Holwell Monument. This brings the total number arrested so far to 158.

The 18 'Satyagrahis,' arrested yesterday, were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded them in custody, fixing the hearing of their cases for Monday.

BHOPAL CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

BHOPAL, July 13.

Nine Praja Mandal workers, including Mr. H. Kiralikhan, ex-President, Mr. Chaturnarain, President, Mr. Quddusebhai, M.L.C. and Mr. Zahur Haslimi were awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine each, in default six months additional imprisonment under the Defence of India Rule 38 and Section 454 and 147 Penal Code. Another worker, Abdul Hamid got 18 months' Rs. 40 fine in the case tried within the jail walls.

MRS. GERBER ARRESTED

BORADA, July 13.

Mrs. Gerber, the German wife of Dr. Fakruddin Nawab, was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Act. She was sent to Satara under the surveillance of the British police.—A. P.

AT PURI

PURI, July 13.

Gurucharam Patniak whose house was searched in quest of communist literature, was arrested this evening under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

WHOLESALE RADIO PIRACY SUSPECTED

LUCKNOW, July 13.

A large percentage of the cases of "Radio Piracy" detected occurred in hill stations. Mussooree leading with 36 sets used without licences and 18 cases under enquiry, followed by Nainital 16 and 15, Dehra Dun seven and nil, Ranikhet 4 and 2 and Almora 3 and 1 respectively.

The persons involves range from restaurant-keepers to high-placed Government officials and Landed Gentry.

The war has given a great fillip to the Radio trade, there being tenthousand licenceholders in U.P. at present compared with 4,000 in September, 1938, in Lucknow alone there has been an increase of 400 licences.—A. P.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, July 12

Mr. S. Y. Kulkarni, a Socialist, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

CITY FATHERS WALK OUT

Congress Party's Protest In Poona Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 12.

Fifteen members of the Municipal Congress Party led by Mr. P. K. Atre, their leader, walked out of the Municipal meeting held this evening to elect a new President in place of Mr. Popatlal Shah, resigned. Mr. R. L. Walvekar, Vice-President, was in the chair.

At the outset Mr. Atre rose to ask some urgent question about 'stable hay affair'. He said he wanted this information as he proposed to lodge some criminal complaint in court. The President disallowed the question upon which Mr. Atre followed by his fifteen colleagues left the House.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar then raised a point of order that the meeting was 'ultra vires' but the Chairman also ruled that out after some discussion.

The House then passed by a large majority the Standing Committee's motion to accept Mr. Popatlal Shah's resignation but deferred election of a new President on the explanation made by Mr. Walvekar that the Collector would call that meeting.

Before the House adjourned, a motion suggesting that Poona Municipality should honour Congress leaders, who would be coming here for the Congress Working Committee and A. I. C. C. was stated to have been received from certain members. This motion would be formally considered at the next Municipal meeting to be held on July 16.

STREAMLINED DIVISION FOR U. S.

Anti-Aircraft Regiments To Be Trained In Modern Warfare

WASHINGTON, July 12.

It was announced at White-House that training in modern mechanised warfare would be given to seven anti-aircraft regiments of the National Guard and to an undetermined number of harbour defence regiments.

The creation of a ninth "streamlined" division, the last to be undertaken under the present plans, is announced by the War Department.

It adds that organisation to be proceeded with is of numerous other new units which has been made possible by the prospective increase of 55,000 men in the regular army's strength.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Stimson have decided to give federal training to four divisions of the National Guard "as soon as possible."

SUPERIOR TO NAZI AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The United States defence commission announced that the directors of the Packard Motors Company have approved "the general arrangement" for the production of 9000 Rollsroyce aeroplane engines for the United States and Britain's contracts are being prepared covering this arrangement.

Modified type of American pursuit plane, for which the British Purchasing Commission had placed large orders, had been taken into power drive by an English pilot at 600 miles per hour.

The pilot found it "very steady" with absence of wing flutter which appeared in similar tests of other planes. He further said it was superior to any German plane now in use. Production of this model is just getting under way.—Reuter.

American Clipper On 8,000-Mile Flight

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.

Carrying 27 people and airmail, a 42-ton American clipper started on an 8,000 mile flight to New Zealand, inaugurating the air service to the Antipodes.

The clipper stops at Los Angeles before making the ocean crossing.—Reuter.

GERMAN OCCUPIED AREAS

LONDON, July 12.

A Foreign Office Announcement says that the following must be regarded as areas on the occupation of Germany:—

The Norwegian provinces of Nordland, Troms and Finmark and those parts of metropolitan France occupied by Germany in accordance with the terms of the Franco-German Armistice Convention.—Reuter.

FINNISH CARGO SHIP SUNK

LONDON, July 12.

A Finnish cargo steamer, "Petsamo", (4,596 tons) has been sunk off the Irish coast, according to Finnish radio, which states that the captain and the crew of 33 landed in Eire and are returning to Finland.—Reuter.

CANADA TO HAVE WAR SERVICES DEPT.

OTTAWA, July 13.

A bill creating a national war services department passed the third reading in the Senate and now requires only Royal assent to become law.

The department's first task will be national registration of man-power which is expected to begin on August 19.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BUSY IN NAZI LAND

AERODROMES AND MUNITION WORKS CONTINUOUSLY BOMBED

LONDON, July 12.

The Air Ministry news service giving details of Thursday night's raids by the R. A. F. states:

"Waalhaven aerodrome was repeatedly bombed in a series of attacks lasting nearly two hours. Many hits were made and several fires started. Schipol was also bombed.

Over a hundred high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on Texel air base.

Bombs were also dropped on the aerodrome at Haamstaade, on the Island of Schouwen.

The force attacking military objectives in Germany encountered heavy storms, rain, hail, snow and severe icing conditions.

The munition works at Ludwigshaven and near Cologne were located and bombed by the light of parachute flares.

Blast furnaces at Siegburg were attacked with heavy calibre bombs and a low level attack on a large factory at Mutterstadt, west of Ludwigshaven, resulted in a series of explosions followed by fire. At Bremen docks and buildings were hit and a large fire started.

BATTLE OF BOMBERS AND SPIT FIRES

Incendiary Bombs Dropped In Scotland

LONDON, July 13.

An Air Ministry communique announces that an enemy bomber was shot down by our fighter aircraft off the south coast this evening, bringing up to 11 the total of enemy aircraft destroyed.

The Air Ministry news service describing the destruction of 11 German bombers by the R. A. F. to-day, states, "Nine were shot down by Spitfires and Hurricanes, one by an Anso of the coastal command and one by anti-aircraft gunners. They crashed at different points on the land or in the sea, from Aberdeenshire to Hampshire.

The first victory of the day was won by six Hurricanes patrolling early this morning off the East Anglican coast, and they saved merchant shipping from an attack by ten Heinkels.

Four Heinkels were shattered by eight gun Hurricanes and crashed into the sea and the other six were driven off before they could damage the ships.

A little later, two Dorniers tried to attack a convoy but a single Hurricane pilot from the same section shot down one and damaged the other. Two of our fighters were lost during the day.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in south-east and south-west Scotland last night and incendiary bombs in north of Scotland.

Hitherto there is no indication of casualties or damage.

Anti-aircraft fire was heard when aircraft, believed to be enemy, were over north-east England last night. No bombs appeared to have been dropped.

Three-Storeyed Building Wrecked

A lone raider flew over south-west Scotland area to-day. Three bombs fell in the corporation housing area of one town and a three-storey building containing six flats was wrecked. There were a number of casualties, including one man fatally injured.

HOUSES DAMAGED IN RAID OVER BRITAIN

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security bulletin issued this morning states:

"During the night enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a few districts in North-East England, Scotland and Wales.

Some houses were damaged, but casualties were not numerous although some persons were killed. —Reuter.

WIRELESS ANTI-PIRACY DRIVE

102 Cases Detected In U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 13.

One hundred and two cases of evasion of payment of wireless licence fees were detected as the result of anti-piracy drive in the various hill stations in the U. P. during the month of June. Of these 66 persons were found to be possessing sets without licence, while 36 cases are still under investigation.—A. P.

HIGHWAY THROUGH PAMIR MOUNTAINS

MOSCOW, July 12

The new Pamir Mountain highway is rapidly approaching completion, according to Moscow press report and will be ready for traffic on August 1 instead of October 10 as previously announced.—Reuter.

NIZAM GIVES £50,000 FOR PLANE SQUADRON

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 13.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day contains telegrams exchanged between the Viceroy and the Nizam acknowledging the recent donations for war purposes by the Nizam.

The Gazette mention the gift of £50,000 from Nizam's Sarafkhana for fighter aeroplane squadron and Rs. 5,00,000 for war purposes to make up the equal amount given to the French Government. —A. P.

NAZI CANARDS EXPOSED

Country Confident In Correctness Of Its Policy: Prime Minister's Reply To Berlin Charge

ANKARA, July 12.

Dr. Saydam in the course of his speech in parliament said:

"One of the events of the last few days has certainly attracted your attention.

A foreign agency is in the act of publishing a series of documents among which are documents concerning Turkey.

A certain number of newspapers are publishing with the documents, propaganda articles based on them. The issue of correct or false documents can in no way disturb the Turkish people and Government.

But your Government would have sincerely desired that this publication should be made without any alteration, for we have such confidence in the correctness and clarity of our policy that such publication could only confirm this correctness.

There is only one reply to those who, on the basis of the documents so published, accuse Turkey and try to compromise Turkish statesmen who will not serve their designs. It is to treat them with contempt.

At the request of the Prime Minister, Dr. Saydam, the Assembly unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

The British Ambassador was among those present in the Diplomatic Gallery during the delivery of the speech which was frequently punctuated by prolonged applause.—Reuter.

263 CIVIC GUARDS FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The total strength of the City Civic Guards to-day is 263. Six batches have been so far approved.

Every day fresh batches are sent up for medical examination to the K. E. M. and St. George's Hospitals.

Estimates from contractors have, it is understood, been invited by the Government of Bombay for the supply of uniforms for the Civic Guards.

BENARES, July 13.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, is arriving here on or about July 20 to preside at the Council meeting of the university, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is already here, will, health permitting, attend this meeting.—A. P.

for Quick Relief from Pain

CASPIN

A SAFE BRAND OF CAFFEINE AND ASPIRIN

Prepared from chemically pure Caffeine and Aspirin Caspin is an ideal pain-killer. The addition of Caffeine counteracts the depressing effects of Aspirin on the heart. It is one of the most common household remedies and is highly valuable in

Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Influenza, Colds, etc.

A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

These competitions are very popular among our readers as they are simple and at the same time have proved themselves to be money-making propositions for some who have been able to secure substantial cash prizes. We, therefore, receive requests from all quarters to repeat these competitions often and we hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g., A-1, D-4, H-8, R-18, Y-25. For convenience and ready reference of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left are those of well-known objects and a list of them is also given below. For the purposes of this competition you have to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a woman. The total number of marks for "woman" (W-23, O-15, M-13, A-1, N-14) is "66". This figure "66" is given in the block No. 16. We therefore enter "16" (and not 66) against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly illustration "P" is that of a lamp and as it is given in the list of objects, we add up the marks (L-12, A-1, M-13, P-16) which give the total of 42. This figure is shown in block No. 10 so we enter "10" against "P" in the coupon.

In the same manner you may fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before 24th July, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

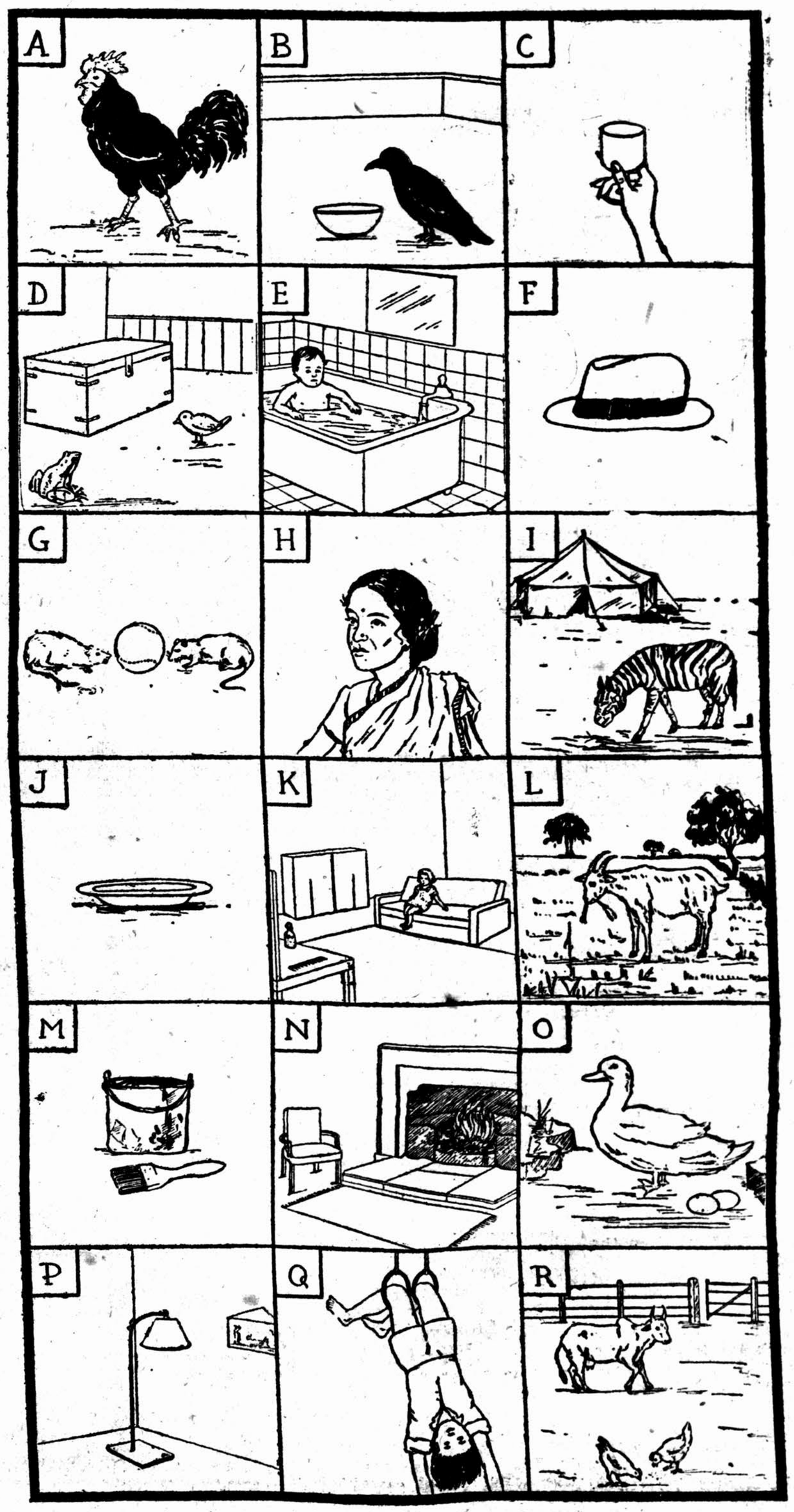
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 24th July, 1940. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

BALL	DUCK	HENS
BIRD	EGGS	LAMP
BOWL	FIELD	LEGS
BOX	FIRE	RATS
BRUSH	FROG	RINGS
CHAIR	GATE	SOFA
CHILD	GIRL	TENT
COCK	GLASS	TREES
COMB	GOAT	TUB
COW	HAIR	WATER
CROW	HAND	WOMAN
DISH	HAT	ZEBRA

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 27	2 29	3 32
4 33	5 36	6 38
7 39	8 40	9 41
10 42	11 43	12 46
13 52	14 58	15 59
16 66	17 67	18 68

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 24th JULY, 1940

(Extra Conditions See (Page 24)

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

14-7-40

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	16
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	10
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

HUNGARY TURNS PRO-GERMAN

Teleki's Mission To Munich Bears Fruit

BUDAPEST, July 13.

Hungarian policy is now completely pro-German following the Munich discussions and Count Teleki is more firmly established than ever as the country's leader.

The reason for Germany's counsel of moderation in regard to Hungary's revisionist ambitions is thought in well-informed circles here to be the German need for maximum quantity of Hungarian food-stuffs and consequent anxiety to do nothing, which would tend to worsen the already damaged crop.—Reuter

DEMOBILISATION IN SYRIA

DAMASCUS, July 13.

Demobilisation of some classes of Reservists in the Near East has been ordered in a Communique issued by the French Command.

BATTLE FOR MOYALE CONTINUES

CAIRO, July 13.

A War Communique states that attacks on Moyale continue. Although heavily out-numbered, a small British garrison is still holding and inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

On the Western Desert front, two enemy columns approaching Fort Capuzzo were again effectively engaged yesterday.

On other fronts there is nothing to report.

Partial Demobilisation In Rumania

BUCHAREST, July 13.

Partial demobilisation of several classes of Reservists will begin on Monday, says a Communique issued by the General Staff.—Reuter.

Nazi Claims Exposed

LONDON, July 13.

Following authoritative comment is made in London on German air claims:—"German High Command Communiques are systematically minimising German air losses. To-day's communique, for instance, halves the number of enemy machines brought down round British shores yesterday, where German losses were eleven bombers at the cost of two British fighters.

Again to-day's Communique while fabricating a new claim for British losses on July 11, avoids mentioning the number of German losses on that day, which was 23 machines against four British fighters lost in action.—Reuter.

War Damage In Dutch Island

LONDON, July 13.

A picture of the war damage suffered by Middlebury in the Dutch Island of Walcheren is given in a broadcast over the German controlled Dutch wireless by the Burgomaster of Middlebury. Destruction was widespread and many historical buildings, including the famous Town Hall have been severely damaged. Six hundred houses and most of the shops were completely destroyed and Wooden barracks had to be constructed to shelter families rendered homeless.

Polish Premier Thanks Br. Navy

LONDON, July 13.

Gen. Sirorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces thanks the British Navy for its "magnificent" help in safely evacuating thousands of Polish soldiers and many of their families from France in a message to the Board of Admiralty.

"Day Of Reckoning For Britain Near At Hand"

Axis Aims At Bloc Of Fascism And National Socialism In Europe: New Balance In The Balkans

ROME, July 13.

Britain's "day of reckoning" is due in a matter of weeks from now, according to a long article in the official "Ralazioni Internazionali."

It says: "New orientations towards a new form of life which are appearing in various countries ought to be carefully examined because by a simple diplomatic manoeuvre attempt can be made to escape responsibilities which inevitably will fall upon those countries when peace is made.

France may be Fascist or non-Fascist, but she cannot thereby be relieved of the great responsibilities of the war which she launched against the Axis Powers.

Realities of the European situation are dominated by the will of the Italians and Germans directed by one idea—a Bloc of Fascism an National Socialism. There is place therein for Spain.

Hungary has been a faithful friend of the Axis and it is not her fault that her just demands were not settled in a spirit of goodwill. It is certain that a really new balance must be established in the Balkan Sector.—Reuter.

Legalisation Of Overcrowding Condemned At Conference Of Passengers

Several resolutions of practical interest to suburban residents, were passed at the Suburban Railway Passengers' Conference, held under the auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia presided.

NEW CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of various Associations, was held on June 22 last, when several resolutions were considered for presentation at the Conference.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has initiated a new class of membership for Suburban Ticket holders, who can now become associate members of the Association by paying one, two or four annas per month according as they hold Suburban passes for one, three or six months. This move was welcomed by one of the resolutions passed at the Conference.

Needs Of Passengers

Mr. Karanjia in the course of his speech dwelt at length on the problems of removal of overcrowding in trains, suitable adjustments of timings of trains and the provision of many facilities required at the stations.

After pointing out that the development of train services had not kept pace with the growth of populations in the Suburbs, Mr. Karanjia referred to the Satyagraha at Matunga which brought a partial redressal of the grievances of passengers. He pointed out, however, that the Railway Administration had "legalised" overcrowding, by replacing notices of sitting accommodation by notices of carrying capacity in the compartments. He strongly urged that this policy should be reversed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Resolutions opining that there was a great urgency for local trains beyond Bandra, regretting that the re-arrangement of the B.B. and C. I. Railway time table should have provided facilities for Dadar residents only at the cost of residents beyond Bandra, urging that in case of shortage of motors and rakes, shuttle services at least should be instituted between Virar and Borivli, and other resolutions were passed at the Conference.

The Conference also requested the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to constitute a Suburban Railway Passengers' Advisory Committee and to arrange for periodical meetings and inspections with the railway officials, to facilitate prompt disposal of complaints.

Khan Bahadur E. Gamat, Messrs. Jeshtaram Kapadia, G. G. Morarji, Mohanlal Desai, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and many others participated in the discussions.

IMPORT DIFFICULTIES

SIMLA, July 13.

It is announced that importers in India, who may experience difficulties and undue delays created by war conditions in obtaining shipments of goods covered by one or the other of the several export groups, which have been set up in England can now refer their offices in the United Kingdom or shippers to the Secretary of the Group concerned. Every effort will be made by the group in conjunction with the Export Council and the Board of Trade to remove remediable difficulties and to facilitate export of the goods in question.—A.P.

DISQUALIFICATIONS REMOVED

TRIVANDRUM, July 13.

Following the application made by Mr. M. N. Parameswaran Pillai, ex-member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, the Travancore Government have sanctioned the removal of disqualifications incurred by him by conviction under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Parameswaran Pillai in his application for removal of these disqualification stated that he had resigned his membership of the Travancore State Congress.—A. P.

SAYANA PAVILION IN KAMATHIPURA

Chief Justice Performs Opening Ceremony

The need for providing open spaces for healthy recreation of the citizens was urged by Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, in declaring open the Vithal Sayana Pavilion of the V. S. Telugu Gymkhana, at Kamatipura, on Saturday evening.

In his introductory speech, Mr. S. L. Silam said with the encouragement and support of his friends he could secure a plot of land as a playground from the Bombay Corporation and funds from Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana for the erection of a Pavilion. The grateful thanks of the Telugu Community were due to the Bombay Municipality for providing the amenity as well as to the Dewan Bahadur for his benevolent charity. The Pavilion had been named in memory of the late Mr. Vithal Sayana, the father of the donor.

Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana requesting Sir John Beaumont to declare the Pavilion open said that the Gymkhana Pavilion would afford opportunities to the residents of the locality without any distinctions, in the field of recreation and physical culture.

Sir H. P. Mody congratulated all those who were responsible for erecting a Gymkhana for recreation purposes in that neglected, poor and congested locality.

NEED OF OPEN SPACES.

Sir John Beaumont in declaring the Pavilion open observed that he had always been a strong advocate of physical exercise in the open air. Kamatipura was one of the most congested areas perhaps in the whole world. An open space providing recreation facilities was urgently needed for such locality. He deplored the lack of large open areas in the city for healthy recreation of the citizens. He was sorry that the reclamation grounds were not availed of for extending the facilities in regard to out-door sports.

The money, he said, could not have been better spent than in providing the Gymkhana ground for the poor in Kamatipura.

The guests were entertained with light refreshment.

EDUCATION OF EVACUEES

SIMLA, July 12.

How to provide education to Indian and European children whose studies in Great Britain have been interrupted by war conditions is a subject which has been examined by the authorities in India. The number of children involved is likely to be increased soon, when more are evacuated from England and brought in to India.

The chiefs Colleges were specially considered regarding admission and it is said have been found suitable for boys preparing for school leaving or Matriculation examinations. A number of private schools run of the British model by English women teachers in Delhi and other places have also been found to be suitable; and the educational commissioner's advice in respect of these two types of institutions has, it is learned, been accepted by many parents with the result that about two hundred boys and girls have been enabled to resume their education.

It is stated that no arrangements can yet be made in India with regard to University students.—A. P

Italian Destroyer Sunk

LONDON, July 13.

The Rome radio announces that an Italian destroyer has been sunk and the crew saved.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Sud 10, 1996
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 8, 1359
Parsi : Bahman 13, 1309
Hightide : 7-50; 19-27
Lowtide : 1-10; 13-49
Sunrise : 6h. 9m.
Sunset : 7h. 20m.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM

Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct hss weekly class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Society will be held at the Hira Maneck Building, Dadi Sheth Agiari Lane, Bombay 2, at the residence of Sri. Mohanlal Pandya at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

BAHAI'S ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. when speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

"SOUND SLEEP AND HEALTH"

Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Ramtirth Yogashram, Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj on the above subject.

A. R. P. LECTURE FOR WARDENS

A. R. P. Lecture for Wardens (Dadar West) will be delivered at Salvacao Church, Dadar, by Mr. C. Begwood, Principal, Christ Church High School, Byculla to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

AMATEUR ASTRO-PALMIST-OCCULT ASSOCIATION

There will be a public lecture on "Palmistry and Numerology" by Prof. Shastri, Sankhya-Jyotish Vidwan of Mysore to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay.

STUDENTS' MEETING

As decided by All India Students' Federation, a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the arrests of student workers.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Distribution of Certificates to lady students who attended the above class conducted by the Young Men's Hindu Association in last May will take place in the Association premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. D. B. Kothiwale of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, will preside and award Certificates.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes :—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on 10th and 11th August, 1940. Application forms with fees, on paying late fee, will be accepted till 17th instant at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Wilson College between 5 and 6-30 p.m. on week days.

SEE HOW "SACRIFICE" IS WRITTEN IN LIFE AND NOT IN DICTIONARIES!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

WOMAN

Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR
AKHTAR & YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

TO-DAY AT

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan in Reno". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hitler—Beast of Berlin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Primrose Path". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

MATUNGA TAMIL SANGAM

Mr. T. V. Lakshminarasimho Iyer, will deliver a lecture on "Wisdom" to-day at 5-30 p.m. in No. 1 Jasani Bhuvan, Matunga, G. I. P.

DIVINE SERVICE

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Mr. E. J. Acharya, will deliver a lecture on 'Pothana, the author of Bhagavatha' today ((Sunday) at 5-30 p.m in the Mahasabha premises, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

A meeting of the above circle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. D. D. Varde will move that "In the Opinion of the House 'Go Back To Nature" is a Defeatist Slogan".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Brotherhood of Man and Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA MANDAL

The first gathering of the Junior Section of the G. M. V. Mandal will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the School of Indian Music, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

FRENCH REVOLUTION DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sands at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to celebrate the 151st anniversary of the Great French Revolution. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, R. S. Nimbkar, Rajaram Pandey , Jhabvala, Dr. Shetty and Mrs. Maniben Mulji will address the meeting.

Earlier at 3-30 p.m. a general meeting of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen will be held at the office of the "Independent India." Lectures on "French Revolution" will be delivered.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Guards, a Volunteers' Rally of all the Volunteer Organisations in the City will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. at the compound of the Robert Money High School, Bombay.

There will be route march of the volunteers at 8 a.m. in the main roads of the city.

MORNING SHOW AT IMPERIAL

There will be a cinema show of "Dhruva Kumar" (in Kanarese) at Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Bombay Talkies' latest news reel "A Day with the Indian Army" will be an additional attraction.

HOUSE OF ILL-FAME

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Telugu Seva Sangh, Veshya Uchchatan Committee, Kamatipura, Kamatipura Arya Samaj, the Padmasali Aikyechhu Mandal, Anjumane Falahul Mominin, a public meeting for urging upon Government the desirability of removing the houses of ill-fame around and in close proximity of the new Municipal Primary School at Sukhlaji Street will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithal Sayana Mandap, opposite V S. Telugu Gymkhana, Stable Street, Kamatipura, Bombay 8.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. M. M. Killedar, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. N. C. N. Acharya will speak. Sir S. S. Patkar will preside.

Compulsory Introduction Of Hindi Condemned

The Managing Committee of the Young Men's Muslim Society unanimously passed the following resolution:—

This Society registers its strong protest against the forcible introduction of Hindi-Hindustani in St. Joseph High School, Umerkhadi, against the express desire of the Muslim students and expresses its deep resentment at this grave injustice done to Muslim students, who are in an overwhelming majority there. The Society further condemns the Principal's breach of the solemn assurance that he gave to the Muslim deputation that had waited on him some months ago.

Ex-Ministers To Resign From Prohibition Board?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Prime Minister of Bombay, and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, M. Y. Nurie and Dr. Gilder, all ex-Ministers, held an informal meeting to-day at Mr. Kher's office.

It is understood that the meeting decided that the three ex-Ministers of the Bombay Government who are now on the Prohibition Propaganda Board should resign from that body in view of the fact that there are no indications at present to show that enforcement of the prohibition policy to which the Congress was pledged will be pursued hereafter.

It will be remembered that negotiations were being carried on for some time between the Board and the Government to clarify the latter's policy.

As no satisfactory reply from Government was received, as a result of the Board's negotiations, the Chairman and the vice-Chairman thought that no useful purpose would be served by associating themselves with it.

The decision will be immediately conveyed to Government, it is understood, and further steps will be taken after the receipt of the Government's reply.

The Congress members both from the Prohibition Board and the Volunteers' Board are understood to follow suit after the Chairman and the vice-Chairmen have actually tendered their resignations.

Shorn of these members, the Board will then consist mostly of officials.

LATTHE SEES GOVERNOR

BELGAUM, July 13.

It now transpires that Mr. A. B. Latthe, ex-Finance Minister in the Congress Ministry, had an interview with H. E. the Governor of Bombay when the latter was here last week in connection with the District War Effort.

In consonance with the Congress mandate Mr. Latthe had declined to attend a meeting called for the purpose of War effort. His Excellency is then reported to have sent for the ex-Finance Minister informally whereupon Mr. Latthe saw the Governor. It is believed that questions relating to prohibition were discussed during the interview.—United Press.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Association has started a new centre of the Adult Education classes at Podar High School, Santa Cruz. Four courses, (1) Commercial and Economic Geography by Prof. Trivedi, (2) Modern English Literature, by Prof. Pinto, (3) Biology in relation to Man by Prof. Dixit and (4) Present-day Tendencies in Gujarati Literature by Prof. Upadhyaya, are offered. Prof. Trivedi will begin his classes to-morrow (Monday) in Podar High School, Santa Cruz at 7-30 p.m. All information regarding above classes and enrolment at Podar High School, Santa Cruz.

Prof. Chitale will begin his lectures on Civil Wrongs the same day in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m. Other classes for the day will meet as usual.

Who pays the WAGES of SIN while the sinner escapes?

India Artists' Great Screenplay

BAHURANI

Answers this pertinent question

★ KISHORE SAHU
★ ANURADHA
★ ROSE

"A mirror of Indian Social Life"
—Bombay Chronicle

Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
Matinee, at 1-45 P.M.

Now in the 4th Flourishing WEEK

MINERVA

PUNKAJ MULLICK'S Melodious Music & MOLINA'S Rhythmic Dance!

3 THIRD GREAT WEEK

SEE Associated Production's Maiden Hit

"ANDHI"

(THE TEMPEST)
Daily: 4-45, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Mon. at 2 p.m.

KRISHNA

Also See Latest War News in Hindi

The Peak of Screen Entertainment

SUDAMA'S LATEST

SAJNI

Coming Shortly

YOU WILL

Certainly Change your views on LOVE and MARRIAGE after you see

HINDUSTAN'S

SAUBHAGYA

4th WEEK Now at

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940
New York, July 13

Previous closing	9.45
To-day's opening	9.44
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	9.43
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 179
Broach April/May	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940
Liverpool, July 13

Previous closing	7.24
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13

New York cotton was devoid of activity owing to lack of constructive news from overseas but later developed better sentiment following week-end covering purchases. The trading in October began at 9.44 i.e. one point lower than the last closing prices eased slightly on scattered local and outside selling but thereafter the trade buying appeared with price rallying to 9.48. However, the trend than turned downwards under increased offerings and hedging with October closing at 9.43.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July Old (9.75/75) 9.75/74
October (9.47/47) 9.44/44
December (9.32/32) 9.30/30

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS
London, July 13

Castorseeds July/August (£18 1/8) £18 1/8
Linseed Bombay-Calcutta July/August (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£16) £16

JUTES

Dundee August (£34 3/4) closed
Lightning August (£30 1/2) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 3/8d paid and buyers) closed
Forward October December (11 5/8d paid and value) closed

METALS.

Tin (£266 1/8 buyers; £266 3/8 sellers. Easier) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 13

Previous closing	3.69 1/2
To-day's opening	3.70

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 13

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London, July 13

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	Not quoted
To-day's closing	Not quoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, July 13

The following cable was received from London:—

Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER
London, July 13

Spot (21 3/4d) closed
Forward (21 1/2d) closed

LONDON GOLD
London, July 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 13

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) no quoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/8) 1-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-3 3/8 to 1-3 7/8) 1-3 1/8 to 1-3 5/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, July 13

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 13

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 43 1/4) dol 43 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 5/8) dol 19 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/4) dol 51 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

Football

Goans Triumph

Strong Football Upsets S. Kanara

A large crowd turned out to witness Saturday's fixture in the First Division of the Harwood League. The draw was the clash between two old rival Clubs the Young Goans and the South Kanara Sports Club. The match proved the contest it was expected to be and the full sixty minutes were fought out. The Young Goans prevailed, winning by two clear goals, which they tallied before the game was fifteen minutes old.

As far as football went, South Kanara played a better class of game, but the Goans were full of pep and vim and their dash and vigour upset their rivals.

AN EARLY LEAD.

In the second minute the Young Goans forged ahead when Pontis in the area gave the ball to Michael who just got it past Thingalaya.

The teams attacked in turn for a spell, then a nice movement gave the Goans a second point in the eleventh minute. The goal came from a pass from Pontis, who swung the ball to Caesar, who headed it to Godinho. The latter was unmarked for a second, he used this spot of freedom to score with a hard shot.

South Kanara were upset at this and put more thoroughness into things, and the Goans had to defend, Mendonza, in goal, saving twice. In the thirteenth minute South Kanara should have reduced the lead. Mendonza erred in fielding a shot and Bangera had the Goan goal at his mercy. He put the ball wide. The exchanges were about shared after this. Both sides were awarded a couple of corners which were not used to any purpose. The first half came to a close with South Kanara pressing. The Goans, however, crossed over with their two goals advantage.

PUTHRAN AT FAULT.

After the break the Goans were the first to attack, but it was in the fourth minute that South Kanara were definitely unlucky. Puthran, on the left, bettered the opposite defence and tried to find the right corner of the net with a good shot. The ball grazed the right post on the wrong side. South Kanara were troubling the Goans now, but failed to maintain pressure, allowing the Goans again to have more of the game. Pontis spoilt an opening that might have made the Goans three up in the eighteenth minute of this half. The Young Goans kept at it, and South Kanara had to do their very best to keep their opponents out. The game concluded in a win for the Goans by two clear goals.

The teams were:—

YOUNG GOANS:—Mendonza; Dias and Nazareth; Lewis, Pinto and Alvaris; Pontis, Michael, Almeida, Caesar and Godinho.

SOUTH KANARA:—Thingalaya: D. M. Mandon and Suvarna; Anchan, Salian and Kanchan; V. T. Mandon, V. N. Shetty, S. R. Shetty, Puthran and Bangera.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cooperage—5-50 p.m. Welch Regiment vs. Heavy Battery R. A.

BRIGHT PLAY AT HINDU GYM.

Heptulla Hits Up Ninety-Five

Heavy monsoon clouds failed to pour down the showers they threatened on Saturday, and the cricket fixtures scheduled for the day were played in bloomy but cool weather.

Three matches were played at the Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face. A decision was not arrived at in any of the matches.

FAST BATTING.

The brightest cricket was seen on the Hindu Gymkhana ground when the Home side ran up a total of 196 for 3 against the B. B. and C. I. Sports Club. The first fifty was scored in half an hour and the century was peaked in 82 minutes, and 25 minutes later the scored boards hoisted 150. The top scorer was L. B. Kenny (78 not out). His effort was hale and hearty. He reached the boundary 11 times and cleared the ropes once. R. R. Wodker gave his side 44 in a more subdued but correct manner. V. R. Chonker's cricket was a contrast to the gloomy monsoon clouds that hovered over. He cheered the hearts of the folk round the pitch when he indulged in some delightful breezy cricket. He gathered 41 runs, thirty-six of these came from boundary strokes.

The B. B. and C. I. replied with 107 for 5, after a very poor start. The only substantial contribution came, from O. Gonsalves, whose effort yielded 52. This innings was, however, marred by two lives allowed the batsman at 11 and 31.

HEPTULLA MISSES CENTURY.

The Islam Gymkhana were at home to the Reserve Bank of India.

The Bank batting first reached 198 for 9 wickets S. Heptulla was in form for them and put up a great innings of 95. He scored freely with care and punished only balls that sought maltreatment. Nine of his strokes reached the boundary and he lifted one delivery out of the ground. Kashpeker (27) and D'Penha (26) were other useful scores.

Dosa bowled best for the Islam Gymkhana returning 7 men for 67.

The Islam Gymkhana have to thank time for staving of a defeat. In reply to the Banks' total they returned 125 for eight down. No batsman appeared comfortable against the Bank attack except Z. Botawala. He alone treated it with little respect and ran up 63, in the course of which he hit seven fours.

Rane claimed four victims for 30. Three of his dismissals being held l.b.w.

TIME CHECKS PARSIS.

On the Parsi Gymkhana ground the home club met the Port Trust C. C. The latter made first use of the wicket and ran up a total of 193 for the loss of seven. The chief contributor to this figure were D. M. Bidaya (57). Thirty two of these runs came off boundary strokes. M. Telang gave his side a bright 54. He lifted the ball thrice over the ropes. V. Raiker remained unbeaten with a valuable 35.

The Parsi bowling seemed to lack the devilry asked of it, Jamshedji at a cost of 91 dismissed four.

The Parsis had a poor chance of collecting the runs required they tried to force the pace, but it was an impossible task. When stumps were drawn they were three down for 67, of which E. D. Engineer claimed 29—not out. When the closure was applied Engineer was full of runs.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

To-day's Matches

The following matches in the Championship Round of the Bengal Club Cup League will be played at the St. Xavier's College Grounds, Parel, to-day (Sunday).

4-40 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Matunga Athletic.

5-40 p.m. Y.M.C.A. vs. Young Goans.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

Sea Gulls Win

MADRAS, July 13.

The Sea Gulls beat the Madras Wanderers Ladies Hockey Club by one goal to nil in the final of the Madras United Club Ladies' Hockey Tournament played this evening. In a keenly contested game, there was practically nothing to choose between the sides; in fact if the Sea-Gulls, the cup holders, had only made use of the opportunities that presented themselves to them, the result of the game might have been different.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League:—

Mohun Bagan 1; E. B. Railway 0.
East Bengal 0; Calcutta 0.
Customs 3; Aryans 3.
Rangers 2; Border Regiment 0.

SHARP SHOWERS EARLY TO-DAY

But No Relief From Heat And No Hopes Of More Rain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Although there were sharp showers in the early hours of the morning, a spell of sunshine prevailed for the greater part of the day and the prickly heat continued.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory:

Colaba: 0.05"; St. George's Hospital: nil; J. J. Hospital: nil and Matunga: 0.06".

The total rainfall figures are 31.70", that is 1.24" above normal, 32.56", 34.27" and 29.9" respectively.

The maximum temperature was 88.9 degrees, that is three degrees above normal and the minimum temperature is 77.2 degrees, that is normal.

Present indications show that the immediate chances of a full and robust rainfall are not reassuring.

Murderous

ATTACK ON CONGRESSMAN

Three Sikhs Also Among Victims Of Gujranwala Outrage

LAHORE, July 13.

Information received from Gujranwala, an important commercial town about 40 miles from here, says that a murderous attack was made on Sardar Attarsingh, a prominent Congress leader, and three other Sikhs this morning. The condition of Sardar Attar Singh is reported to be precarious. His removal to Lahore being considered impossible, arrangements are being made to take Lt.-Col. Mirajker, Surgeon-in-charge of Mayo Hospital, from here to Gujranwala.

It is stated that after attending a Municipal meeting Sardar Attarsingh was going towards the Railway station when a person attacked him with a sword, from the back inflicting serious injuries on him. The same assailant also attacked three other Sikhs one of whom has died.—United Press.

Son Of Ex-Kalat Minister Arrested

QUUETTA, July 13.

Arbab Abdul Qadir, President of the Quetta Branch of Anjuman-i-Watan and son of Khan Bahadur Arbab Karam Khan, former Minister of Kalat State, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules for delivering a speech at Loralai on May 31. He nas been released on bail.—A.P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Three Shahnais. 8 Chitrapat ki Madhurata. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A news-play. 9-15 Nisar Husain. 10-30 Amir Bai Karnataki. 10-55 S. H. Qureshi. 11-10 Jafar Qawwal. 11-25 Mumtaz Husain. 11-40 Jyotsna Bhole. 12-10 p.m. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-20 Tunes of the town. 12-30 Nisar Husain. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ram Marathe. 1-15 String music. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 2-30 All children's hour. 5 Jafar Qawwal. 5-15 Anantrao. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Jyotsna Bhole. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 The Air Sextet. 6-20 M. Siddiqui. 6-30 "Sinf-i-Nazuk". 7-15 Amir Bai Karnataki. 7-40 S. H. Qureshi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in Spart. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A melodious mixture. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Jafar Qawwal. 8-55 Jogia on the sitar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Birendra Kishore. 1 to 1 30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 A Navsariwala. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 M. Kapur. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Jyotsna Bhole. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Nisar Husain. 9-30 S. H Qureshi. 9-40 Ram Marathe. 10 Narsinh Mehta.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Air Strings. 5-5 Mushtari Bai. 5-30 Amateurs. 6-25 Geet Aur Ghazalen. 7 Usha Bani Orchestra. 7-10 Tawakkul Husain Khan. 7-30 Hanuman Prasad. 7-45 Afzal Husain. 7-55 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 It has happened or Adana on the sarangi. 10-5 Nabi Jan. 10-15 Umra Zia Begam. 10-30 Persian music. 11 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Master Krishna Chandra. 8-30 Hanuman Prasad. 8-50 Ushabani orchestra. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Umra Zia Begam 9-45 Tawakkul Husain Khan. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Madame Butterfly.

Delhi III—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p m. As in Delhi 2. 8-25 to 8-42 As in Delhi 2. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Chhaya Nat.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For Our Oriya Listeners. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-5 Church Service. 7-20 Binapani Mukerjee II. 7-40 Siddhite Saadhana and Saadhanate Siddhi. 7-55 Padmarani Chatterjee. 8 Will you listen to this or will you not? 8-15 Padmarani Chatterjee. 8-30 Instrumental duet. 9 Background to the news. 9-55 The Radio Symphony players. 10-30 Close down.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Geeta Das. 9-55 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

FIXED PRICES OF COMMODITIES

The following are the fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 12th July, 1940 :—

Article.	Per Paylee.	Rate. Rs. as. ps.
RICE (Country)—		
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	„	0 11 0
to		0 11 6
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	„	0 10 0
to		0 10 6
Jirasal No. 3 quality	„	0 7 9
to		0 9 6
RICE (Burma)—		
Small Mill	„	0 6 6
Madhia Mandla	„	0 7 9
to		0 8 0
Mandla Ordinary	„	0 7 0
Patni	„	0 6 0
to		0 7 0
Wheat Khandwa No 2	„	0 9 6
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	„	0 8 0
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	„	0 6 6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	„	0 5 9
Bajri Cawnpore and Kalpi ordy.	„	0 7 0
Gram Banda	„	0 6 6
Gram Shahpura	„	0 7 0
Turdal Cawnpore dry	„	0 8 0
Turdal Surat oiled superior	„	0 11 0
Masur Dal Superior	„	0 9 0
Chana Dal No. 1	„	0 8 6
Mung Chinai No. 2	„	0 10 6
Ghee Hatras	Per lb.	0 12 0
Ghee Porbunder	„	0 15 0
Til Oil	„	0 3 6
Cocoanut Oil	„	0 2 9
Groundnut oil	„	0 2 9
Sugar Java	„	0 3 0
Indian Sugar (large grain)	„	0 3 0
Indian Sugar (small grain)	„	0 2 9
Wimco Match 40 sticks	1 box	0 0 3
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	2 boxes	0 0 9

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay : July 13.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. London New York Exchange rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.69½ at New York. London Spot Silver price declined 1/16d at 21 3/4d and forward quotation was reduced 1/8d at 21 1/2d. There was small speculative selling. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4. *London Bombay Spot Silver Parity was Rs. 57/11/3 and forward parity was Rs. 57/2/3. The local market was quietly steady with scattered buying. Silver after declining to* Rs. 61/6 improved to Rs. 61/10 while Gold was quoted at Rs. 41/12.

The market was steady. and quotations were as under :—

Ready : Gold Rs. 41/13; Silver Rs. 61/13
Ashad : Gold Rs. 41/12; Silver Rs. 61/10

LONDON SILVER

London : July 12.

Spot	21 3/4
Forward	21 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London : July 12.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON SEEDS

London : July 12.

Rozario Santa Fe unquoted
Barletta Russo 29/6 July quoted
South Australian 26/9 July quoted

ZANZIBAR AGREEMENT IN OPERATION

Indians Recover Share In Trade

The Zanzibar Clove Agreement is working smoothly and as a direct outcome of the agreement, Indians have now recovered their full share in the trade, which they had in 1934, according to Government of India's Review of important events relating to Indians in different parts of the British Empire during 1939-40. Also, the Bill to place the alienation of land on equitable and non-racial lines has been passed into law.

In Kenya, the Immigration Restriction Bill, to certain provisions of which local Indians had taken objection, was revised so as to divide all immigrants into two classes, the law being left unchanged for one class, including Indians. The revised Bill has received Royal assent. An Indian has also been appointed to the Immigration Advisory Board.

FACT-FINDING COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Union Government have appointed a Commission to investigate whether penetration by Asiatics into European areas has, in fact, taken place and have declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation will be introduced during the war.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN BURMA

To ascertain the facts with regard to the alleged penetration of Indian labour into Burma on which considerable uneasiness appears to have been felt, the Government of Burma have appointed a Commission, with two assessors, one Indian and the other Burmese, to enquire into, among other things, the volume and nature of Indian immigration, the extent and availability of local labour for the kinds of work for which Indians are in demand, and the need to regulate the immigration of Indian unskilled workers. The Commission has not yet reported.

Allahabad Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

The Honorary Examination Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad writes:

The Examinations of the Hindi Vishvavidyalaya will commence from November 9 next. The applications with the required examination fees should reach the Sammelan office on or before the 15th August next.

Printed application forms are available from the Sammelan office, Allahabad. The next Examination of the Hindi Shorthand commences from the 21st July, 1940. The last date for receiving applications for establishing new centres for examinations is 31st July, 1940. The new Session for Hindi Shorthand classes commences from 15th July, 1940. Arrangements have also been made for coaching students by post.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : July 13.

As anticipated Broach A/M delivery was quoted above Rs. 200 and although to-day is the fifth day of the continuous rise the market remained moderately firm. There are operators who are awaiting for a reaction to buy but most of the reactions are recorded during the day. This does not mean that there will be no natural reaction, but it must not be overlooked that the market is correcting its technical position and is establishing price relation with other foreign markets. At one time prices in the local market were over 450 points below New York and while it was agreed that Indian cotton had no comparative position in the absence of transport facilities, but after all it is cotton whether it may be in India or anywhere as cotton is an international commodity. Moreover there are some who believe that the market is improving owing to absence of rains over cotton growing districts. To some extent this is true, but there is sufficient time to await.

The East India Cotton Association has removed the ban on speculative short sales. This ban failed to sustain prices and considerable damage was done to the price structure involving heavy losses to buyers and holders and prices were depressed to uneconomic level. But now when professional element seems to make a determined effort to raise prices, the ban is removed. However, one can afford to forget that local operators are generally pushing up prices of new crops when there are no fears of tenders as it was done in last January.

In sympathy with a decline of 3 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 197 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened firm at Rs. 201 and advanced to Rs. 205/8 on active speculative buying and the last high level was reached. Later on there was scattered realising and prices reacted to Rs. 203.

To-day there was considerable narrowing of differences between old and new crop months.

There was moderate turnover and prices fluctuated between Rs. 203 and Rs. 204/8. The market was very steady. Closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under :—

F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 181/8
F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 204/8
Fine M G Oomra July	Rs. 172/0
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 180/12
F G M G Bengal July	Rs. 140/12
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 148/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 354 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 226 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach J/A below New York July 298 cent points at Exch 331
Broach A/M below New York May 131 cent points at Exch 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay : July 12.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	J/A	176	168	175 1/2
Broach	A/M	199 1/2	191	198 1/4
Oomra	July	166	158	165 3/4
Oomra	D/J	175 1/2	168	175 1/4
Bengal	July	136 3/4	127	136 3/4
Bengal	D/J	145	138	144 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool : July 12.

Dely.	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	11.97+17	11.40+12
July	11.33+9	10.82+7
October	10.91+10	10.58+5
December	10 81+10. Nov.	10.58+5
January	10.60+10	10.40+5
March	10.39+5	10.25+5
May	10 32+5	10.17+5

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London : July 12.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	
3 per cent	79
3 10 2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	37/6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : July 13.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 56/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 68/8

Tone :—Steady

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : July 12

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 62 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 72 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 99 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 99 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 5/8
Victory Bonds	£109 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 5 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 63
National Bank of India	£ 24 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : July 12.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Madrid 37.70; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.75/17.85; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London : July 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12 1/2 seller.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay : July 13.

Steel shares opened higher on the Exchange and went ahead further on some investment buying. Tata Deferreds which closed at 1757/8 yesterday commenced dealings to-day at 1770 and after touching 1790 finished at 1785. The Ordinaries also kept in demand rising up to 346. In sympathy with Steels Textiles also showed an improvement with Bombay Dyeings being done up to 920. Indian Irons were better at 27.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1757/8) 1770 1790 1782/8 1785
Tata Ordinaries (338) 341/8 346 345 346

Tata Ordinary 346; Tata Deferred 1785; Indian Iron 27; Bombay Dyeing 920; Century 260; Central India 257/8; Kohinoor 350; Associated Cement 114; Bombay Burma 540; Scindia Steam 19/2; Tata Hydro 158/12; Reserve Bank 99/12; Imperial Bank F P 1440; Central Bank 33/12; Bank of India 132/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 88/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay : July 13.

B. C. RATES —
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th January
LONDON :-
Banks selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th January
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 13th January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Banks buying D D 328
PARIS :-
Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted
JAPAN :-
Banks selling T T 87 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 82 3/4 nominal
Banks buying 60 days 82 nominal
JAVA-
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG-
Banks selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI-
Banks selling D D 24 1/4
SINGAPORE-
Banks selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 1/8 13th inst.
New York/London 3.71 12th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 12th inst.
Nondon/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75/85 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 12th inst.
London/Japan 1/3 5/8 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet
Gold £8/8/0 11th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 13/16 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 3/4 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 5/8 11th inst
Silver London Forward 21 1/2 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 12th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone :—Very easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York : July 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debentures	50
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	43 3/8
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	29
Electric Bond and Share Common	6 3/4
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	63 1/4
American Telephone and Telg.	159 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	175
Western Union Telegraph	18
New York Central R R	11 5/8
Great Northern Pfd	22 3/8
Union Pacific	82
Chesapeake and Ohio	36 7/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955	45 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952	26
N Y Chicago and St Louis 6 per cent Pfd.	22 3/4
Columbia Gas	6 1/4
United States Steel	51 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	75
National Steel	57 3/8
Crucible Steel	29 7/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/2
Republic Steel	16 3/4
U S Smelting	50
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 1/8
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	43
Socony	8 3/4
Consolidated Oil X.-D.	6 1/4
St Oil of. N J	34 3/4
Standard Brands	6 1/8
Texas Corporation	38 1/2
National City Bank of N Y	24 1/2

Turnover 260,000 shares.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : July 13.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment September Rs. 8/12 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 17/6 to 17/10
Ready large grain Rs. 17/11 to 18/8.
Tone :—Steady.

If Britain Concedes Congress Demand

Tara Singh Offers To Get Million Sikhs To Fight For Victory

PESHAWAR, July 13.

HIS OFFER TO OBTAIN ONE MILLION SIKHS TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN'S VICTORY IN THE PRESENT WAR, IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THE CONGRESS DEMAND WAS REITERATED BY MASTER TARA SINGH, PRESIDENT OF THE SHRIMONI GURDWARA PARBANDHAK COMMITTEE, ADDRESSING A KHALSA DIWAN IN PESHAWAR.

NO DIVISION OF INDIA

Master Tara Singh went on to say that much foolish talk was going on about the establishment of a Khalistan. The scheme, he said, had been engineered by a selfish person, who did not command any respect in the Sikh community. The Sikhs stood for the service of others and they could never entertain the ambition of establishing a raj. He hoped that people would soon forget to talk of such absurd and dangerous schemes as Khalistan and Pakistan.

Master Tara Singh left for Nowshera where he visited the Smadhi of Bhai Phoola Singh. Later he motored to Hassan Abdal, where a Sikh Diwan was held.—A.P.

Attitude Of Servants Of India Towards War

CONFLICT OF DOUBLE DUTY BEFORE COUNTRY

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 12.

Members of Servants of India Society cannot join war Committees or ask others to do so; they can neither forget themselves nor ask other to forget that India has a claim on their energies, even during war—thus observes a statement issued by the Servants of India Society explaining its attitude towards War Committees.

DOUBLE DUTY.

The statement says that India struggling to obtain her freedom, has a double duty to perform at this juncture: One to the cause of freedom, which is being fought out in Europe to-day and the other to her children. Believing as she does profoundly in democracy and free expression of personality, she cannot be an unconcerned spectator of war. It cannot be a matter of indifference to her that the area within which democracy and freedom reigned has greatly shrunk owing to the defeat of the country which placed the ideal of liberty equality and fraternity before the world and that England is the only power left in Europe to-day to defend the principle of human liberty. Even the U.S.A.'s sympathies entirely with Great Britain.

DUTY TO HER SONS

For historic and geographical reason fortunes of India are far more heavily involved in the outcome of the war than those of America. Had India been self-governing and in free association with England like the Dominions that consideration would have sufficed to make her pull full weight on the side of her Allies. She has, however, to think of her people, who are yet far from free.

CAUSE OF INDIFFERENCE

Her treatment as a Dependency by England has chilled the enthusiasm of educated classes and made them adopt an attitude of passive benevolence towards England. They are naturally unable to throw all their energies into the task of defending the freedom which they do not possess themselves and which it is not certain that successful termination of the war would bring to them. The inhibition is psychological and cannot be overcome by discourses on the righteousness of the Allied Cause.

Added to this feeling is the fear that if India even for the time being forgets what she owes to the cause of freedom of her own sons, unstinted help that she may give to England would be regarded as a sign of her contentment with British rule and used as an argument for keeping her in her present bondage.

NEED OF PROOF

In full support of Indians is desired something must be done to touch their hearts. Exhortation about freedom must give place to practical measures, which will be proof of England's readiness to transfer power to Indian hands. Inability of Indians to work actively on behalf of the Allies should, therefore, cause surprise to none. Human nature being what it is, it should be obvious that only in proportion as Britain changes her policy towards India and wins the hearts of Indians it will succeed in getting their active support.

Proceeding the statement characterises the steps so far taken as only half-hearted and says that the promise of Dominion Status within the shortest period does not remove the apprehension that India may be made to pass through a long period of transition.

DEFENCE POLICY

It refers to the Government's Defence policy as another illustration of their unwillingness to enable India to rule herself. Patriotic Indians, therefore, says the statement are torn between two loyalties. They abhor brute force and spontaneously sympathise with England but cannot be deaf to call of country. In consequence they are not prepared to hamper England's effort to bring war to a successful issue but are unable to render enthusiastic co-operation.

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE

This is the attitude of members of the Society, who cannot join War Committees. One may, however, continues the statement, interest himself in Red Cross or Gifts collection or A. R. P. which is purely humanitarian and unobjectionable in principle, it being unnecessary to join War Committees or to support them. Schemes like establishment of more I. T. F. Units of Indians may also be supported without joining War Committees.

Formation of Civic Guards, who will be non-political and non-communal also says the statement deserves support. They will render service in connection with the maintenance of public order, A. R. P. anti-sabotage etc.

Formation of parallel non-official defence organisation, says the statement, are uncalled for and Civic Guards, properly utilised, should be sufficient for the purpose for which they are intended.

Let Masses Convince Sardar And Rajaji

Under the caption "A cry in the wilderness", Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

"With hands upraised I cry:
(But none listens to me)
Dharma yields both Artha and Kama;
Why is that Dharma not observed?"

"Bapuji Aney on his way back from Simla paid a flying visit to me at Delhi on Saturday. Whether we work together or seem to be working in opposite directions, his love for me endures, and so he never misses an opportunity to look in wherever I may be. He expresses himself freely before me, and often shares with me a verse or two from his inexhaustible store. During his Delhi visit he sympathized with me for my having had to sever my connection with the Congress, but he really congratulated me. "They should, I think, leave you in peace," he said, "and let you go your way. I read your appeal to every Briton. It will fall on deaf ears. But that does not matter to you. You cannot help telling them what you feel to be their Dharma (Duty). But it is not strange that they will not listen to you—seeing that the Congress itself did not listen to you at the critical moment. When even sage Vyasa failed to make himself heard, how should others fare better? He had to conclude his great Epic—Mahabharata—with a verse which reveals the cry of his soul." With this he cited the verse I have quoted at the head of this article. He thereby strengthened my faith, and also showed how difficult was the way I had chosen.

And yet it has never seemed to me so difficult as it is imagined to be. Though the Sardar's way and mine seem to diverge to-day, it does not mean that our hearts also diverge. It was in my power to stop him from seceding from me. But it did not seem to be proper to do so. And it would have been morally wrong to strive with Rajaji in what he firmly regarded as his clear duty. Instead, therefore, of dissuading Rajaji I encouraged him to follow his course. It was my clear duty to do so. If I have the power to carry my experiment of ahimsa to success in an apparently new field, if my faith endures, and if I am right in thinking that the masses are fundamentally non-violent, Rajaji and the Sardar will again be with me as before.

NEW FIELDS FOR EXPERIMENT.

What are these apparently new field for the operation of non-violence? Those who have followed the Working Committee's resolutions and writing in 'Harijan' are now familiar with these. Non-violence in its operation against constituted authority is one field. We have exercised this up to now with a fair amount of success, and I have always described it as the non-violence of the weak. This non-violence may be said to have come to stay with Congressmen.

The other field is the exercise of ahimsa in internal disturbances—Hindu-Muslim riots and the like. We have not been able to show visible success in the exercise of ahimsa in this field. What then should the Congressmen do when internal chaos is so imminent? Will they return blow for blow, or will they cheerfully bend their heads to receive violent blows? The answer to this is not so easy as we might think. Instead of going into the intricacies, I should say that Congressmen should try to save the situation by laying down their lives, not by taking any. He who meets death without striking a blow fulfils his duty cent per cent. The result is in God's hands.

But it is clear that this non-violence is not the non-violence of the weak. It does not give one the joy of jail-going. One can have that joy and also cover thereby the ill-will one harbours in his breast against the Government. One can also non-co-operate with the Government. But where swords, knives, lathis and stones are freely used, what is a man to do single-handed? Is it possible for one to receive these deadly blows with ill-will in one's heart? It is clear that it is impossible to do so, unless one is saturated with charity. It is only he who feels one with his opponent that can receive his blows as though they were so many flowers. Even one such man, if God favours him, can do the work of a thousand. It requires soul force—moral courage—of the highest type.

UNSHAKABLE FAITH

The man or woman who can display this non-violence of the brave can easily stand against external invasion. This is the third field for the exercise of non-violence. The Congress Working Committee were of opinion that, while it might be possible for us to exercise ahimsa in internal disturbances, India has not the strength to exercise ahimsa against the invasion of a foreign foe. This their want of faith has distressed me. I do not believe that the unarmed millions of India cannot exercise ahimsa with success in this wide field. It is for Congressmen to reassure the Sardar, whose faith in ahimsa of the strong has for the moment been shaken, that ahimsa is the only weapon that can suit India in the fields mentioned. Let no one ask, "But what about the martial races in India?" For me that is all the more reason why Congressmen should train themselves to defend their country with a non-violent army. This is an entirely new experiment. But who, save the Congress, is to try it—the Congress which has tried it successfully in one field? It is my unshakable faith that, if we have a sufficient number of non-violent soldiers, we are sure to succeed even in this new field, apart from the saving of the needless waste of crores of rupees.

I am therefore hoping that every Gujarati Congressite—man and woman—will declare their adherence to ahimsa and reassure the Sardar that they will never resort to violence. Even if there is sure hope of success in the exercise of violence, they will not prefer it to the exercise of non-violence. We are sure to learn by our mistakes. "We fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

AHMEDABAD FIRM FAILS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

The big cloth merchants firm of Sheth Purshotam Maganlal, it is reported has failed due to losses in the Share business to the tune of 4 lakhs

The court has taken possession of all account books and sealed the firm yesterday. An application has been made by one firm in civil court to take the firm in liquidation.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DROP IDEA OF FOOTBALL PENTANGULAR

(By J. C. MAITRA)

We are really living in a day of surprises. Amazing things are happening every day in all parts of the world which take our breath away and leave us in bewilderment. The latest is provided by Bori Bunder. Taking the cue from the "Chronicle", it has been harping on the evils of Communalism in sport for the last few years. It has declared time and again that it stands solidly for the abolition of all forms of communal sport. How skin-deep its convictions are may be gauged from the fact that it is now prepared to support the inauguration of a Quadrangular or Pentangular Tournament on Communal basis in Bombay.

MONEY FOR PRINCIPLE

The occasion is the cancellation of the Meakin Cup Tournament at the eleventh hour. The Military authorities do not apparently consider it advisable to hold it at this critical juncture. Therefore, Bori Bunder suggests that a tournament on communal basis may be staged in its stead. Amusingly enough, "Sotonian" still holds fast to his principle of anti-communalism. Only he does not mind the slip as he says communal sport attracts large crowds and brings in a lot of money. The principle is, therefore, reduced to this that if the weight of gold is on the right side, we may conveniently blink at, why, even support and encourage, communalism or any other evil. Then the Bori Bunder slogan seems to be, "support communalism when it pays and condemn it, when it doesn't."

VIRUS OF COMMUNALISM.

Anybody with the least regard for his conviction, would not subscribe to this policy. It is totally wrong to exploit an evil even for a good cause like charity. For a number of years Indian leaders have been straining every nerve to kill the virus of communalism and to instil in its place the spirit of nationalism. Unfortunately for this country, the evils of communalism are growing apace instead of decreasing day by day, obviously due to political jealousy. Many people feel convinced that until India is free and independent this evil spirit will not die.

EXPLODED THEORY.

However, there is no reason for sportsmen to increase its field of operation. Let the battles of communalism be fought if at all in other fields but not within the domain of sport. It should be the duty of every sportsman to see that the sporting arena remains clean. I have heard 'ad nauseum' that communal sport pays well. This is a fallacy I should like to be exploded once for all. The followers of cricket point to the Quadrangular, now Pentangular of Bombay. It gathers the biggest crowd for any cricket tournament in India. For Bombay it holds the record for all games. I agree. It must be remembered that it is the most popular game on this side of the country and as such is bound to command the largest support and create the utmost enthusiasm.

ZONE QUANDRANGULAR'S CHANCE

As for the cricket festival, I am strongly of the opinion that any tournament, which takes the place of the Pentangular, will rouse as much enthusiasm as the present competition does. For a time it may not equally succeed, not because of its lack of communal colour but because of the lost glamour and heritage of the favourite tournament, which has held the field for generations. If only our cricket rulers could take courage in both hands and set the ball rolling, the Zone Quadrangular proposed in the 'Chronicle' several years ago could be made a 'fait accompli' in no time. The golden opportunity was lost when the Quadrangular was revived after the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

WHEN CRICKETERS DON'T PAY

I am sick of hearing that football or hockey does not rope in as big a crowd as the Pentangular does. It is forgotten by most people that cricket have not to pay a pice to watch any match during the whole season. They witness all of them free. If there be any gate-charges, they sulk away, despite their over-powering love for the game. Is it any wonder, therefore, that they lavish their wealth and enthusiasm on their long cherished festival? Even then it has been noticed that the members of the communities whose teams are not engaged in the field keep away on those days, attending only when they play, thereby showing extreme partiality to their own communities. Of course the final is an exception.

FOOTBALLERS PAY NOBLY

The case of hockey and football particularly the latter, is quite different. The spectators are expected to pay day in and day out for months at a stretch. On the whole they respond nobly. I. the followers of cricket were asked to pay in a similar fashion, I have no doubt that the rulers of that game would be in a serious predicament ere long. I would not blame the fans. It is not their fault. Where would they get the money from, and mind you, not daily, but at week-ends and holidays? It must be remembered that India is a poor country and the vast masses of people are in penury throughout the year. It bespeaks volumes of their optimism and love for sport that they support all games so handsomely.

INCREASING POPULARITY.

To say that communal teams draw crowds and others do not is utter non-sense. I invite "Sotonian" to pay a visit to the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on any Sunday, when the Indian League matches are on. I am confident he will return fully satisfied with my contention that not communal but favourite teams draw crowds. The W. I. A. A. Staff are the present favourites at that end. What is necessary for the Cooperage is to allow the public to chose their own favourites and follow them During the last few years, the vast majority of the old-time Cooperage goers were kept away by the high gate-charges and enclosed ground. A good beginning has been made this season by reducing the rates considerably. It may be bettered next year.

CRUX OF THE THING

The Rovers will always increase in popularity, provided we can gather the cream of Indian football in the competition no matter what part or what community they come from . Let it be remembered that the public did not support the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta or the Bangalore Muslims because they were Muslims but because they could beat the topping military teams and win Championships. As a matter of fact, when these teams first came to Bombay without any reputation behind them they had little support to speak of. On the other hand, the name of the famous Mohun Bagan, who visited this city in 1923 and 1927 was on everybody's lips. The teams like the Aryans and Howrah Union received excellent support from the public too.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

What is needed at the present moment is an Indian Combination to beat military sides and to win championships. I repeat that the caste or community of the province of its origin is immaterial. Bombay will pay their homage to them wholeheartedly. The day is not far distant when this city will provide Indian teams who will be worthy of any side that may visit the Urbs Prima in Indis. For Heaven's sake, give them the chance. It will complicate matters terribly, if a cosmopolitan body like the W. I. F. A.—and a controlling body at that—where to sponsor a tournament which is at variance with all the tenets of sportsmanship and nationalism I earnestly hope the W. I. F. A. will not countenance such a proposal whatever Sotonian might say. Despite the depressing state of affairs all round the Association is going on splendidly. Unless anything untoward happens the season is bound to be a very successful one for them.

TAKE THE WARNING.

I have so far deliberately refrained from referring to the evil effects of communalism in sport. Calcutta has provided us with a glaring example and a warning. If we do not take a lesson from it betimes, we are not worthy of the trust reposed in us. It was only last year we had a foretaste of what may be in store for us if we encourage communalism in sport. Goans are known to be a very docile community in Bombay. But they compelled the W. I. F. A. to spend nearly Rs 1,000 to put up barriers round the Cooperage ground and over Rs. 100 for Police protection at the Nadkarni Cup final. I hope the authorities do not want a repetition of the Calcutta episodes in Bombay in the near future.

ART IN EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 10)

veloped her distinct individuality by virtue of her art, which she should not sacrifice in order to attain political freedom. Economic and Industrial progress should not breed aesthetic poverty in an art-producing country.

Interesting Discussions

The "Literature of the Film" and the "Stage and Screen" were the subjects of interesting discussions at the Maharashtra Literary Conference at Ratnagiri and the Deccan Maharashtrian Literary Conference at Jamkhandi, botn held in May. Such discussions should be special features of literary conferences in all the provinces of India, because they tend to raise the literary and artistic tone of the film to which the producers are inexcusably oblivious. They also educate the people as regards the scope, limitations and capabilities of the stage and screen. India needs both, but in order to retain them she should intelligently appreciate and judicially exploit both, instead of unduly favouring the screen.

Encourage Photography

The art of photography has achieved a brilliant progress in recent years in India—mainly through the efforts of photographers who have won laurels in and outside the country. India, which has given no official or academic recognition to it, needs the conviction that no art can make an appreciable progress unless its teaching and practice are properly organised. Institutions for the scientific training in photography are indispensable to its further progress in India. Bombay has already one in the photographic section of the St. Xavier's Technical Department. The University of Bombay, which is supposed to appreciate and supply the artistic and cultural requirements of the people, ought to institute a diploma in the art.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The

SENTINEL

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Figure Words Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Competition 14-7-40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

The All India Children's Association

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL

In the war news, you have heard of parachutes and balloons. These children have gone up in the air with their uncle not "on war business," but just for "a joy ride."

Mehra clasped Russi's hand tightly as the great balloon rose swiftly from the ground and soared away towards the clouds! "Oh, isn't it thrilling!" she exclaimed.

..Uncle was peering out through his field-glasses, and suddenly he drew their attention: "Why, children! I believe I can see your little chums down there!"

Russi gasped excitedly, "Let us look, uncle!" And uncle was right! Through the glasses could be seen six of the children's little chums waving excitedly.

Now, if your wish to see these boys and girls, turn this picture always and look closely into it! You will soon find them hidden away in different places!

You may mark them with crosses. Then cut the picture from here and send it, attached to slip, bearing your full name and address, class of studies and School or College you attend, your age, whether boy or girl, to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

All boys and girls upto the age of 16 years can take part in this competition. There are no entry fees; only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should mention their Certificate Number. Prizes will be awarded as usual. The Judge's decision will be final.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I love to speak to children. It is a joy to see them. Children live in a world of their own. Formerly the children's world was separated from that of the elders'. It is not so now. We can make friends with them. And what an amount of happiness do they give us!

In that strain, Syt. B. G. Kher began his address to the all Bombay workers of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, at their meeting held on Sunday the 30th June, afternoon, at "Gulistan", Khar. He said that he had not come prepared with any speech. But did a topic like this need any preparation? He continued:—

Ever since I have taken the responsibility of Balkan-ji-Bari work on my shoulders, I have been trying to understand children. And I have realized what a great national service we would be doing if we attended to them instead of doing what we call "big" things.

Golden And Diamond Mines Are Childrens

Children are made of plastic material. Mould them as you will, and they will turn out to be that. It is given to us to mould them in a right manner. It is indeed a great work. But as you go on doing it, you will see that amongst children there are golden and diamond mines. It has been our lot to explore them.

To-day the Germans are supposed to be having "Strength". These Nazis started with the children and youths, and that is why they are strong. Besides, there are other children's problems to be tackled. In England when they brought about the evacuation of children, these problems stared into the faces of elders.

Children have to go and stay in quite different environments there. Not only they but even their wardens have to be surprised at so many things. The present times are critical. Why shall we not try to solve these problems from right now, so that we may not be taken aback at the time of necessity?

Syt. Kher's Personal Interest In Work

Syt. Kher further went on: I have built a cottage at Ambernath and extend an invitation to all our boys and girls of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari to give me the pleasure of their company there in the next November. I would like to have an idea how 500 or more children could stay together.

Also I would like to visit various Balkan-ji-Bari centres personally. And I would wish to have more frequent meetings of the workers. This work requires much attention and strong organisation. Through children let us try to attain that which we have not been able to hitherto.

Let us "make children as happy as possible" and thus let us make them noble. Mental pleasure is much better than any other kind of pleasure. Let us afford them the real joy. In short, let us bring harmony among children. Since it has been our fortune to do this work, let us do it properly and nicely.

Will Children Not Co-operate With Us?

Syt. Kher's speech was indeed inspiring. Those of us who had been feeling a little slackened, were once more aroused from their slumbers. We felt a new stream of fresh blood running through our veins. Almost every one promised to be up and doing hereafter.

At this meeting, therefore, the biggest thing done was reducing the number of members on all committees. Let us hope the few of us who are on the committees will now do some solid work and try to achieve at least some of our aims and objects.

Also the Secretaries read out reports of their branches. These reports in nutshell and changes in various committees will be published later. In the meanwhile children can be assured that arrangements of good programmes are being made for them. Of course, they will co-operate with us in making them a success!

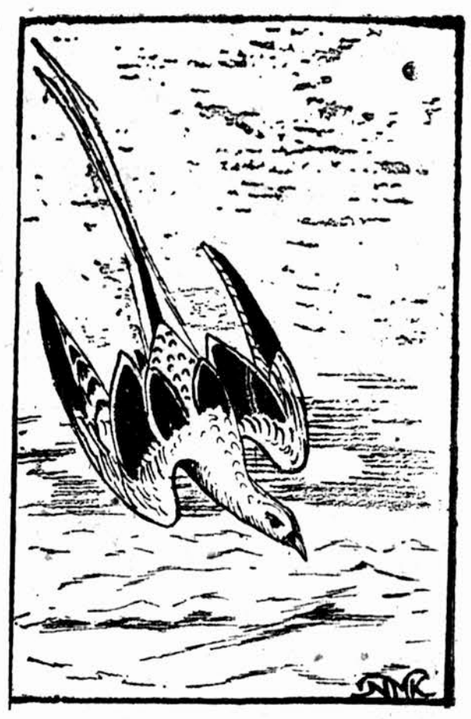
* * * *

Prize Winners In Colouring Competition

I can see that many of my brothers and sisters take a great interest in the colouring competition, whenever it is held. As many as 78 took part in the last one, and the following have been declared as prize winners by our Judge.

Prizes of Re. 1|- each have been sent to the following:—Sisters Nalinee S. Kambli (Vile Parle) and Anasuya S. Pai (Bombay No. 7)

(Continued on Page 28)



Tropical Bird

(By Kenikar, Ankola)

This is a bird of Oceania. It can be seen far away in the seas, flying very high and very swiftly.

These birds prey upon flying fishes. Many of them can be found in the tropics where the flying fishes are abound.

They, therefore, are called 'Tropic Birds.' They live on desolate islands.

A Marwari Dance. **—Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.**

(Baby Shalinee).

But why? . . . . . Because!

(Baby Sudha)

A Page For Women

The Greeks Had A Name For It

(BY REGINE).

Dear Regine:

I am very much in love with a girl who, I understand (from people who have known her for years) has a very bad temper. I have been warned that she will make me unhappy...yet I am drawn to her in spite of all that. I have bought the ring, but hesitate now to propose even though I am reasonably certain she will accept me. What should I do?

PERPLEXED.

Is the girl you are in love with charming, Perplexed? Then marry her, despite the rumours..because you will have a varied and interesting life with her. The woman without temper is like food without salt...restful and gentle, but without zest. In a charming woman, temper and vivacity are closely allied. The woman who is always reasonable, palls...and men nowadays need to be amused by women as much as to be cherished.

In the days when women were separated into two classes, the respectable matrons and the hetaira, the former were expected to be dull, virtuous and full of lofty principles. They were the mothers and ruled their households and their children while their husbands looked elsewhere for amusement in their lighter moments.

This amusement was supplied by the hetaira, women trained in the arts of pleasing men. They not only developed their bodies to the highest points of perfection, but their minds as well. In those years, men did not expect the same women who mothered their children to excite and intrigue them. To-day the modern woman is not unlike Pooh-bah in The Mikado...who as Lord High Executioner recommended one form of procedure for his government, but as Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed it completely.

To-day, wives set themselves out to fill a man's lighter moments as well as his more serious thoughts. They are supposed to be mothers and playgirls, keepers of the budget and dispensors of the family cocktails. All of which is apt to be a bit wearing on the female temperament.

An occasional outburst of temper dispels boredom. People react to each other as they do to climate.

On the other hand, be sure your sweetheart's temper is based on caprice and not on malice or brutality. And be positive that it is not the offspring of an envious or unjust nature. If possible, try to observe her close at hand. I would suggest you handle affairs so that she and you are invited to a friend's or relative's house for a week-end. Many qualities become evident during the course of forty-eight hours that would never be apparent during short stretches, however intimate.

If you find her temper to be nothing more than capriciousness ...marry her. Although you may not have a peaceful existence, you will have a glamorous one. Men need to be handled a bit roughly in order to be held at all.

Most men, if they were to really analyze their emotions, would discover that the woman who can alternately be tender and cold, gentle and temperamental, kind and cruel...has a far better chance of keeping their love...than the conciliatory woman who is all sweetness and light.

It was a man, Ernest Dowson, who wrote.....

"I have met other women who were tender
As you were cold, dear! with a grace as rare.
Think you I turned to them, or made surrender,
I, who had found you fair?"

(COPYRIGHT.)

CROCHET GORGEOUS DINNER COVER

Get to work now, and you'll have a lovely new cloth completed in a short time! Carry a bit of cotton with you all the time, and you'll be surprised how soon the required number of motifs are finished. You'll be delighted with the finished cloth, for a lacy, open pattern like this is so flattering to your table.

ALL IS PEACHES AND CREAMY

This Is The Season When A Most Delicious Fruit Is At Its Very Best

Brillat-Savarin, the gourmet philosopher, in attempting to analyze the sensation of taste, uses the peach as an example. 'He who eats the peach is at first agreeably struck by the odour which emanates from it; he puts it in his mouth and feels the sensation of freshness and of sourness which induces him to continue. But it is only at the moment when he swallows it that the perfume is revealed to him. This completes the sensation which a peach ought to produce. Finally it is only when it has been swallowed that the taster says to himself, 'How delicious!'"

Most of us do not analyze our taste sensations so minutely. We are, however, thoroughly enjoying the peaches which in their fresh form are now at their best.

There will be peaches with yellow and with white flesh, there will be free stones and cling stones and much discussion as to which is the best for eating raw and for canning. Whatever kind you choose, ripeness is the test and for that the colour of the background is the best indication. The skin must have a creamy look. Peaches which are too green when picked will shrivel before they ripen. Peaches should be generally free from bruises, although ripe fruit is perishable to handle and if you buy peaches by the basket, the fruit will be entirely perfect. Bruised peaches should be used first and if used at once, the quality will be little affected.

Peaches and cream just go together when served sliced as a dessert in this simple form or with a shortcake. Perhaps you will like to make a tart, using a custard filling which is poured over the peaches in a baked pastry shell and covered with whipped cream or with a meringue. They are also delicious cooked in a syrup. You will like them either hot or cold. The whole or halved peaches after paring may be cooked at the table in a chafing dish in butter, then sprinkled with sugar and used for basting.

No fruit is more satisfactory for home canning and pickling. They also make a delicious marmalade. An old-fashioned custom was to save the skins and the juice which accumulates during paring and to cook them until the skins could be put through a sieve. An equal amount of sugar was then added to the liquid which was cooked for ten minutes or so until it began to thicken slightly. This was then put into hot jars and sealed for use as syrup during the winter.

Fried Peaches

Cut six peaches in halves and remove the stones but not the skins. Melt two tablespoons of butter in frying pan and place the halves in the pan with the cut side down. Cook until soft, basting with butter. Turn and fry on the other side for a few minutes; add more butter as needed. Sprinkle with one-half cup granulated sugar and cook until the sugar melts.

PEACH CREAM PIE

2 teaspoons gelatin.
1|4 cup cold water.
3 cups sliced peaches.
3|4 cup sugar.
Dash of salt.
1 cup cream.
1 baked pie shell.

Soak gelatin in cold water and then dissolve over hot water. Slice peaches, sprinkle with sugar and let stand ten minutes. Add dissolved gelatin and salt to peaches and fold in half of the cream which has been whipped. Pour into pie shell and chill in the refrigerator for about two hours. Garnish with remaining whipped cream and sliced peaches.

PEACH MOUSSE.

1 pint cream.
1 cup peach pulp.
1|4 cup powdered sugar.
1|2 teaspoon almond extract.

Whip the cream. Mix it with the peach pulp drained free of juice and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Add flavouring, pack in ice and salt for three hours; or put in tray of automatic refrigerator.

(COPYRIGHT)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Finely shaved white soap, moistened with cold water, spread over an iodine stain and allowed to stand for a few hours will remove the stain.

* * * *

To tell when a cake is done: It shrinks from the pan, it springs back when pressed lightly with the finger, it leaves a clean, non-sticky tester of straw.

* * * *

Direct sunshine should not shine into a cellar in which vegetables are stored. They keep fresh longer in a dark, well-aired cellar.

* * * *

Wash the mouthpiece of the telephone frequently to keep it in sanitary condition.

SHE was a dear old lady, and she lived in the heart of Devon.

Two soldiers were billeted on her. She showed them to their room, and they dumped their belongings — helmets, respirators, packs, blankets, etc.—in a corner.

"Young men," exclaimed the old lady, "did you come by all those things honestly?"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Stamp Centenary Commemorated

By MURIEL NISSEN

Paraguay's commemorative set to honour the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp consists of four values. The 1 peso in lilac and green carries a reproduction of the 1 real value of 1870, Paraguay's first postage stamp. The 5 peso stamp in green and brown presents a likeness of Sir Rowland Hill. There is a 6 pesos value reproducing the 2 reales stamp of 1870, and a 10 pesos stamp of the same design as the 3 reales of the first postage series. Colours for the last two values have not yet been announced.

The Dominican Republic is releasing two values in honour of the centenary, both bearing the likeness of Sir Rowland Hill. Values are: 3 centavos lilac and 7 c blue.

Mexico is celebrating the anniversary with a set of 5 stamps for regular postage and 6 for air-mail use.

Stamps From Vatican City

A set of five stamps was released by the Papal State on March 12th, the first anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XII. A portrait of the Pontiff appears on the 1 lira violet and black, 1.251L grey and black, 2L brown and black, and 2.75L dark rose and black. The 5 cetasimi rose and black presents the Papal coat-of-arms, featuring the Dove of Peace.

Netherlands' Release Portrays Queen

A new portrait series of ten values has been issued by the Netherlands with a profile likeness of Queen Wilhelmina providing the uniform design. Values and colours are: 5 cents green, 7½c carmine, 10c purple, 12½c dark blue 15c light blue, 20c violet, 22½c clive-green, 25c red-brown, 30c olive-brown, 40c emerald green.

Portugal's Founding Noted

Mozambique has released a commemorative stamp to mark "Portugal 8 Centanario da Fundacao, da Nacionalidade" (Portugal—8th Centenary of the founding of the nation). The stamp has a value of 7.75 escudos and is printed in light blue. It bears the armoured figure of Alfonso Henriques, first king of Portugal.

Leipzig Fair Stamps

A stamp issue of four values has been released by Germany in honour of the Leipzig National Fair and Industrial Exposition. The stamps are inscribed "Leipziger Messe" (Leipzig Fair) and are designed as follows: 3 pfennige brown, exhibition building with statue of Johannes Gutenberg at the left; 6pf green, market place; 12pf red-brown another exhibition building; 25pf blue, view of aviation group at Fair.

Poet Honoured

Cuba will soon release a set of two stamps in honour of Jose-Maria Heredia, a noted Cuban poet whose most famous work was an ode to Niagara Falls The designs are quite striking, with a Byronic portrait of the poet occupying the left side of each value. The 5 centavos green is an air-mail item, and over the inscription "Las Palmas Deliciosas" (The Delightful Palms") presents a long vista of palm trees. "Niagara Poderoso" (Mighty Niagara) is pictured on the 10c blue value. The short span of the poet's life (1803-1839) is marked beneath each portrait.

Heredia was exiled from Cuba in 1823 following arrest on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish Government. He lived in New York for a while, then went to Mexico where he spent the remainder of his life.

Semi-Postal For Cathedral Fund

One of Spain's most beautiful buildings, which was badly damaged during the recent Civil War, is to be restored through funds raised by the sale of semi-postal stamps. The set is inscribed "XIX Centenario de la Virgen dal Pilar" and will serve to restore, as well as commemorate, the Sanc-

tuary of Notre Dame del Pilar. The postage section consists of 14 values, arranged as follows:

Ruins at Belchite—10 centimos plus 5c, blue and brown 70c plus 20c, black and brown.

Sanctuary as it will appear after restoration is complete—20c plus 10c, violet and blue.
1.50 pesetas plus 50c, blue and brown.

Nuns praying—25c plus 10c, red and brown.
1p plus 30c, olive and red-violet.

Altar in the cathedral when restoration is complete 40c plus 10c, green and violet.
2.50 plus 50c, brown and blue.

Scenes showing Franco's returning army.
15c plus 10c, red-violet and green.
45c plus 15c, violet and red.
80c plus 20c, carmine and blue.
1.40p plus 40c, violet and black.

Burial scene—4p plus 1p, green and violet.

Christ appearing to his disciples —10p plus 4p, blue and brown.

The air-mail group appears as follows:

Pilgrims and wayside shrine—25c plus 5c, dull-violet and green.
75c plus 15c, green and red-violet.

Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria—50c plus 5c, red and violet.
1.40p plus 40c, dark blue and brown.

The Ascension—65c plus 15c, violet and blue.
90c plus 20c brown and red.

The Coronation—2p plus 50c,

brown and mauve.
1.20p plus 30c, dark blue and violet.

Miracle of Calanda—4p plus 1p, green and violet.

Bombing of Spanish town—10p plus 4p, brown and blue.

There is also a special delivery stamp in rose and yellow with a value of 25c plus 5c. It pictures a motor cyclist.

Forthcoming Issues

Yugoslavia is releasing a semi-postal issue for child welfare, and also has in preparation a set in honour of the Balkan Entente.

From Iraq will shortly come a commemorative set to mark the opening of a railroad between Baghdad and Tel-Kutchuk. Another set scheduled for early release will be a scenic series of Iraq's landmarks.

The noted Brazilian poet Machada de Assis, will be honoured on a 400 reis stamp shortly to be issued by his native land.

Stamp Teasers

1. What is a "Turul" and what postage paper illustrates one?
2. A scene depicting a tug-of-war on a beach appears on what adhesive?
3. What stamp portrays a blacksmith?
4. What country has pictured a boar's tusk on a stamp?
5. Where is Osmania Jubilee Hall in stampdom?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Dr. Ramon Fosa is honoured on a 1939 stamp of Honduras.
2. A stamp issued by Eritrea in 1934 pictures a baobab tree.
3. A view of La Soufriere appears on a 1905 stamp of Gaudeloupe.
4. In 1934 Rumania issued a child-welfare stamp picturing a small girl reaching for a bunch of grapes.
5. A winged bull is used on postage paper of Iran.

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A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

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THE MANAGER,

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A TELUGU PHILANTHROPIST

Dewan Bahadur Sayana's Charities

(From A Correspondent).

There are some rich people who believe in posthumus charities. They accumulate wealth to their hearts' content but do no charity in their life time. After their death, the administration of charity, in case they leave any money for that purpose, is left to the sweet will of the trustees but nine times out of ten, the charity administered by trustees is challenged in the courts of law and the law suits consume not a small part of the trust money as the cost of the cause or the suit is met from the funds of the charities. Every year at least a dozen cases crop up in the Bombay High Court where either the trustees have mismanaged the trust or usurped to their own use funds of the trust. There are some charitably disposed persons, however, and in this category there are very few indeed, who give a substantial portion of their income in charity in their own life time and do the acts of charity with their own hands. Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana belongs to the latter category. Though quite young—only thirty-eight years old at present—he has already given in charity not less than Rs. five lacs. That he also does not believe in communal charity alone can be seen from the fact that he has given Rs. 2,50,000 for the Civil Hospital at Thana, the use of which is made by thousands of patients of all castes and creeds.

Then he is maintaining a free library and a free dispensary, at Thana, besides a public hall and a garden where a number of people go for recreation. These institutions were run by his father, the late Mr. Vithal Sayana, which he still maintains at his own expense.

For orthodox Hindus he has built a temple, near which is a statue of his father. Under the statue lie the ashes of his father. Sir Fredrick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, when unveiling the statue, paid a glowing tribute to the charities of the late Mr. Vithal Sayana. Close to the statue a "vrandavan" has been built, under which lie the ashes of the mother of Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana.

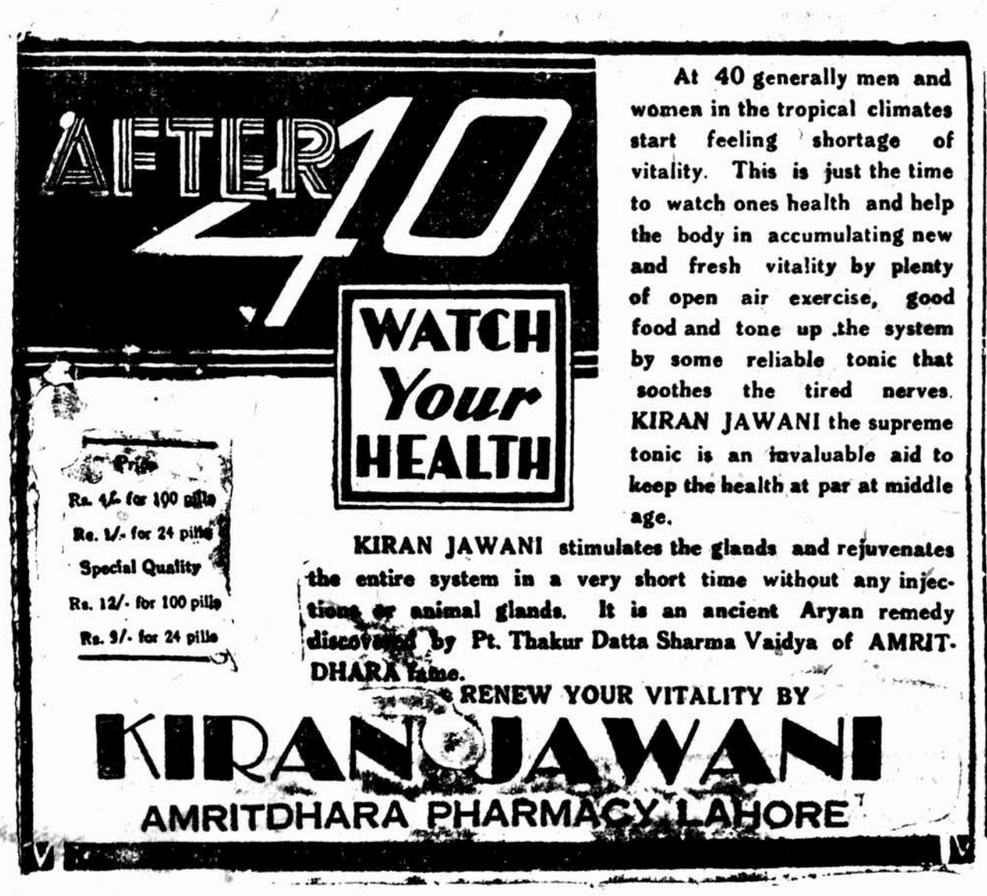
Dewan Bahadur Sayana has the sick and poor always at heart. For the sick he is running the dispensary and the civil hospital at Thana, while to hundreds of poor every day he gives grain from 7 a.m. to 12 noon at Thana. These charities, viz., the dispensary, library, temple, garden, and distribution of grain cost Dewan Bahadur Sayana about Rs. 2,000 p.m. so that these and other charities may continue not only in his life time, but even afterwards, undisturbed by any law suits, he has formed a Trust Fund for them.

Dewan Bahadur N. V. Sayana

The residents of Kamatipura locality are to be congratulated for the gift of the Gymkhana Pavilion from Dewan Bahadur Sayana. A Pavilion in a crowded locality like Kamatipura is a rarity and so long no one thought of this poverty-stricken area for civic amenities.

Dewan Bahadur Sayana is only 38 years old and had not the advantage of university education. He is a practical man of business, amiable in nature and full of sympathy for the poor. He joined his father's business soon after he left the Elphinstone High School as a building contractor and very soon made his name, while hardly twenty-five years old by constructing breakwater works at Government House, Bombay. During monsoon, the fury of the sea used to damage the Government House properties, which Mr. Sayana stopped by constructing these works. His idea was copied subsequently by the P. W. D., who constructed breakwater works at many other places.

Lord Brabourne opened the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana, which Mr. Narayan built at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000 in 1936. He was awarded Dewan Bahadurship the following year. He is a good sportsman and takes keen interest in cricket, being himself a good cricketer.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WATCH Your HEALTH
Price
Rs. 4/- for 100 pills
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At 40 generally men and women in the tropical climates start feeling shortage of vitality. This is just the time to watch ones health and help the body in accumulating new and fresh vitality by plenty of open air exercise, good food and tone up the system by some reliable tonic that soothes the tired nerves. KIRAN JAWANI the supreme tonic is an invaluable aid to keep the health at par at middle age.
KIRAN JAWANI stimulates the glands and rejuvenates the entire system in a very short time without any injections or animal glands. It is an ancient Aryan remedy discovered by Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of AMRITDHARA fame.
RENEW YOUR VITALITY BY
KIRAN JAWANI
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

and Brothers Dattatrya Yellur Dinker (Santa Cruz) and Firoze Kalinuddin Bandukwalla (Poona).

Prizes of 8 As. each have been sent to the following:—Sisters Premabai Yeshwant Nadkarni (Ahmednagar) and Julia Nanujee Dalvi (Gamdevi) and Brothers Narbhaidas Mangaldas Contractor (Khar) and Maruti A. Divgi (Ranebennur).

Prizes of 4 As. each have been sent to the following:—Sisters P. Prabhavathi Naidu (Hyderabad-Deccan), Safia Abidali Jafferbhai (Eyculla), Marie Rodrigues (Dadar) and K. S. Chellamal (Vile Parle) and Brothers Bhalchandra Yeshwantrao Kasbekar (Karwar), Sadashiv Keshav Phatak (Kalyan), U. H. Sayad (Ratnagiri) and Manilal Dave (Brijnagar).

* * * *

A Fine Little Horse

You can make a fine little Hobby Horse, for a small sister or brother, in the following way.

First of all, paste a picture of the horse's head on to a piece of card and cut out. Now take a wooden skewer and about half an inch from the unsharpened end cut a slot. Fix the neck of horse into slot.

Then get a cork and bore a hole through it from end to end, and pass a piece of wire through. Bend the wire. Get a cotton reel and put the ends into the holes.

Now put the pointed end of the skewer into the centre of the top side of cork.

For reins, make a hole above horse's mouth and fasten a piece of coloured wool.

Your Hobby Horse will look much nicer if you colour it with your paints or crayons.

* * * *

Telephone Game

You will find this game very exciting. All the players, except one, stand in a row. The other player has to stand on a chair or stool in front of the players, and hold one end of a home-made telephone. A length of string with an empty carton tied on each end would do.

The player on the chair turns his back to the players, and one of the players has to creep forward, pick up the telephone, shout "Hallo!" and then hurry back to his place in the line.

The player on the chair counts ten and then turns round and points to the player whom he thinks shouted "Hallo."

If he is right, the player has to stand on the chair. But if he is wrong, he turns again, and another player creeps forward.

* * * *

Kerchief Under Water

Ask your friends if they can put a handkerchief under water and keep it dry. They will say it cannot be done. But you can show them how.

Take a small handkerchief and, rolling it into a ball, hold tightly in your hand and hold under water. Then, when you take it out again, your friends will see that it is quite dry.

* * * *

In British Army

An enthusiastic young British recruit came on parade with a tiny Union Jack pinned to his tunic.

The sergeant-major could not believe his eyes, but, making allowance for the youth and keenness of the lad, and suppressing his natural emotions with an obvious effort, he said, not unkindly: "Look here, my lad, you try and remember you're in the British Army now. We don't want none of your blinkin' patriotism here!"

Nothing

"I painted that portrait in two sittings and thought nothing of it", boasted the artist.

"I don't think much of it either", said his friend.

* * * *

In My New School

By S. Parwathi

When I first went to my school, the girls there seemed very big compared to me; but afterwards when I wore a Saree, I was quite at ease with them.

I didn't feel shy like other girls when they are new. I asked several questions about the school: where my class was, who my class-teacher was and many other things.

My class-teacher was a Bengali lady. My mathematics teacher was a Madrasi. My class-girls wanted to hear us talking Tamil, but I felt a bit shy to speak to a teacher who was not at all acquainted with me.

When the tiffin hour rang I took out my bread and butter, and sat down to eat it, for my hunger was very great. I know a little Bengali, and talked with some Bengali girls who said that they would play Hide and Seek or have Races. But just then the bell rang, and we had to go back to the class.

The period after lunch time, was English. The class-teacher took our English and when my turn for reading came, I read so nicely that she said. "Shabash! Here is a new comer to our school and she reads very well."

But I interrupted her, saying that I came from a Convent where English was taught better than in other schools.

There was another girl too who came from a Convent School and read very nicely. She was my first and best friend in the school.

My class-room was big and had many maps and pictures on the wall.

After school, the Principal asked me if I liked the class. I answered, "yes", and told her that I was anxious to go home soon, just to tell my family of what had happened on the first day in my new school!

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Figure This Out

ADD the year of your birth to the year of your marriage. Then add to this sum your age and finally the number of years you have been married.

The total is 3878, but it will not be the exact total in case you delay figuring out this little sum in addition until after December 31 of the present year.

A "Haunted" Typewriter Cryptogram

SYLVIA breathed a sigh of relief as she stealthily crept into the office. The boss was not in yet. That was a break for Sylvia, as this was the fourth time in a week that she was late.

Wait? What was that sound? A typewriter? Horrors! Had Mr. Waterstock fired her without notice and taken on another girl? No, there was no one at her desk, but, goodness gracious, the typewriter was clicking away merrily. The thing was haunted.

After a time, feminine curiosity got the better of Sylvia's fear and she approached near enough to see what was being written. Just a meaningless jumble of letters. Then the boss's shadow appeared and, in a flash, Sylvia understood. Mr. Waterstock has always been talking of installing an automatic typewriter. He was evidently trying one out this morning, with a letter to Sylvia.

The master copy for the automatic machine had been written on Sylvia's old typewriter. Since the boss was not a touch typist, he had picked out the message according to the letters on the keys, quite unaware of the fact that Sylvia had switched the letters about to keep the office boy from playing with her typewriter. The result was a cryptogram based on the original letter.

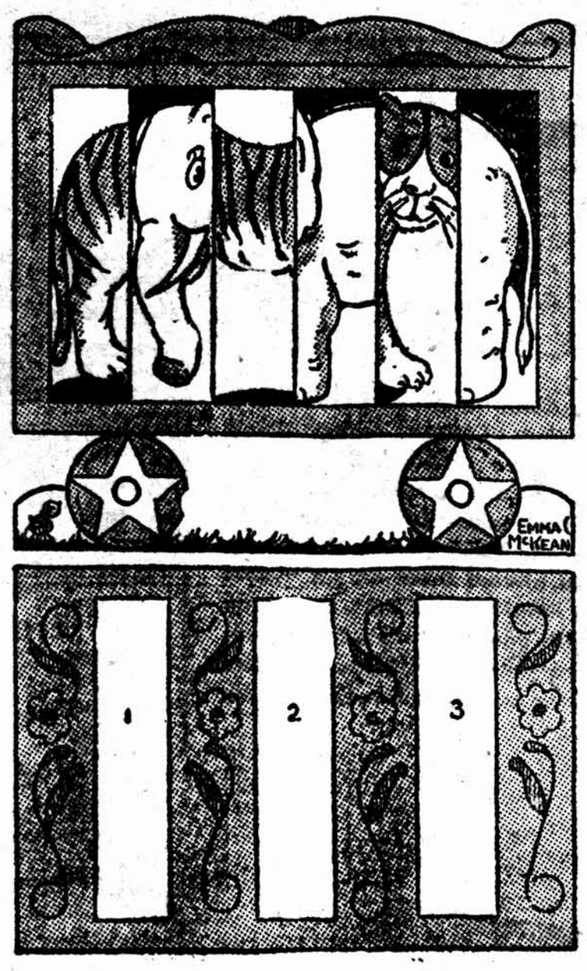
Can you read the message Mr. Waterstock had written to Sylvia?

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

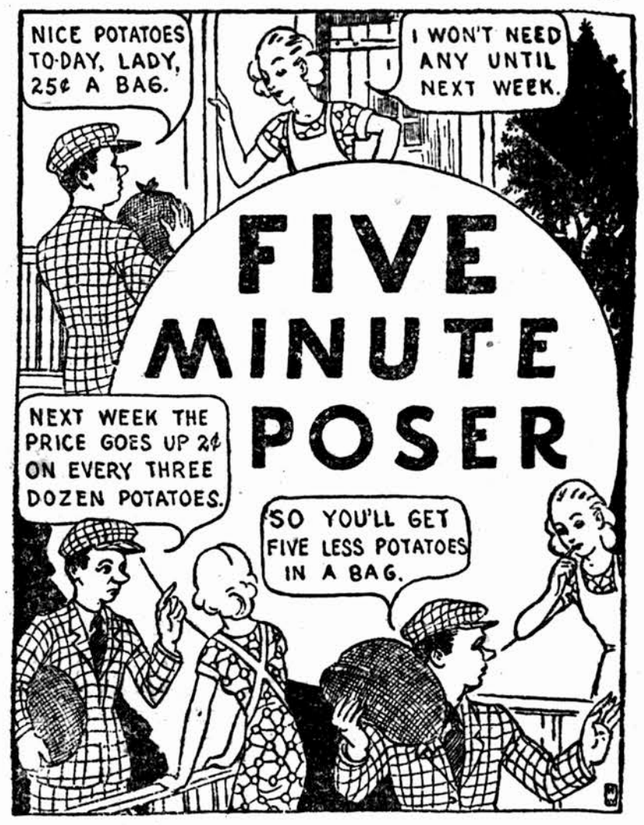
The Disappearing Animals

WHEN the circus came to town, there were many interesting things to see, but the thing that most people wanted to see was the circus wagon pictured here. For it was advertised that two different wild animals occupied the same cage amiably. Whether this is a case of optical illusion or whether there are separate compartments, is for you to decide.

But first, cut around the outside lines of the circus wagon; — also the panel which is the second drawing. Carefully cut out the white sections marked 1, 2, and 3. Now put the circus wagon on a flat surface. Then place the panel over it. Slide the panel slowly to the right until you see only one animal. Then slide the panel to the left and look again.



How Many Potatoes in the Bag?


NICE POTATOES TO-DAY, LADY, 25¢ A BAG.
I WON'T NEED ANY UNTIL NEXT WEEK.
FIVE MINUTE POSER
NEXT WEEK THE PRICE GOES UP 2¢ ON EVERY THREE DOZEN POTATOES.
SO YOU'LL GET FIVE LESS POTATOES IN A BAG.

Where is Man Friday Hiding?

Who was shipwrecked and drifted to land
On a strange island, where, in the sand
He saw a footprint—a welcome sight
And then found "Friday" on Saturday night?

Of course it was Robinson Crusoe. Can you find Friday before *he* does? Also the dog and the parrot?

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!

FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION
THANKS TO THE REGULAR USE OF MISTOL, WE ALWAYS ESCAPE COLDS!
Mistol

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Through The Stratosphere

(Continued From Page 1)

cycle is completed. Ah, here they start moving once more from right to left.

You see, a cycle is a complete series of events comprising a steady variation in the strength of the current and a complete reversal from right to left and from left to right. As there are 15,000,000 such cycles each second, this means that each cycle takes one fifteen-millionth of a second to occur. Wonderful, is it not?

This station is broadcasting on twenty metres.

Now, come a bit farther away, watch the space around the aerial. You see the electric field gradually stretching out between the aerial wire and the ground. See how the number of lines of stress is multiplying? Yes, this field is growing. Here it is at its maximum. Now, watch it contracting, see how the lines of stress are getting fewer and fewer?

You see, now, as the electric field begins to contract, the magnetic field begins to make its appearance, and is steadily growing? Here the magnetic field is at its maximum, and the electric field is gone completely. Watch now. The magnetic field is now contracting and the electric field begins to grow once more. Now the electric field is at its maximum, and the magnetic field is gone.

Yes, they come and go in turn. When one grows the other diminishes, when one disappears the other is at its strongest. They are out of step in their variations, or as the scientists say, they are out of phase.

But this sort of thing happens only in the immediate neighbourhood of the transmitting aerial, within a distance equal to a quarter of the transmitted wavelength.

What do I mean by that? Well, this station is transmitting on twenty metres. This is the wavelength of the radiated wave. Twenty metres is 65.6 feet. A quarter of that is 16.4 feet. What I mean is that within 16.4 feet from the aerial the electric and magnetic fields are pulsating around the aerial as you saw, growing and diminishing in turn.

What happens beyond this distance? Come along, I will show you. Here we are, just beyond the 16.4 feet. Watch the space. Yes, the two fields are being shaken off. They get now into step, growing and diminishing together, and are flying off into space. They are wireless waves. A wireless wave is merely a combination of a electric and a magnetic field, growing together, diminishing together, and disappearing and reappearing together. Yes, a state of affairs quite different to that around the aerial. When the fields are, so to say, hanging on to the aerial they vary out of step, but when they are shaken off, and start flying through space, they get into step.

Yes, wireless waves are travelling fast....186,000 miles a second.

Of course, a wireless wave is just a combination of the electric and the magnetic fields, that's why the scientists refer to them as electro-magnetic waves.

Up, Up—And Down!

Would you like a little journey up to the Appleton layer? Oh, no, not very far, about two hundred miles above the surface of the earth. How? Why, we can catch one of these waves and go round on it. Good. Get ready. Here is one travelling quite close to the surface. Jump! Here we are. Sure, we are back again. Yes, we have been all round the world. Only a seventh of the second? Well, reckon it out for yourself. The circumference of the world is about 24,806 miles. We went with the wave at a speed of 186,000 miles per second, so that it would take the seventh of a second to go right round. And this is what we did. You made a mistake of 0.5 of a second. Yes, this sort of wave brings to us the round-the-world echoes.

Let us go up now. Here is a wave that is going upwards. Jump! Now, you just watch. Getting much colder? Of course, it is getting much colder, we are already nearly ten miles up. Here is the stratosphere. This is where Piccard has been. How high now? Oh, about twenty-five miles. Yes, that's the ozone layer.....that was!

Look, see these millions upon millions of electrons and electrified atoms above us? This must be the Kennelly-Heaviside layer; we are nearly eighty miles up. Look how the electrons are swinging to and fro, just like penduli. I am afraid they will be in our way. If they get in our way they will disperse our wave, and down we come like a stone. By jove, one would think that they have spotted us, they begin to move faster. It is our wave that is making them move about. Ah, we are dodging them quite successfully as our fields expand the electrons swing away, as they contract the electrons close in and we vibrate in unison. We're through!

I see now, why they say that the Kennelly-Heaviside layer will not stop a short wave.

Up we go. 120....130....140....150 miles. Look, look, we are getting to another layer of electrons. That must be the Appleton layer. There are many more of them in each cubic inch than in the layer below. See, they are beginning to move faster as we are approaching, our wave is making them move....160....170....180 miles. Aren't they becoming energetic? What is this? Why, they are actually spreading out a magnetic field to meet us. Here it comes. Look out! We are slipping sidewise, though we are still going up....200 miles!

Phew, that was a dive! That magnetic field which the electrons sent out in opposition did shift us all right! Yes, there were far too many of them for us to get through. Down we go. Here is the lower layer. Here is the ozone layer. Here is the stratosphere. Ah, now we are amongst the clouds. Jump, jump! We nearly hit that receiving aerial.

Where are we? Landed in Australia!

BRITAIN'S TANKER TONNAGE

Position Unaffected By Elimination Of France

While considerable stocks of oil have fallen into German hands in France, their replenishment is prevented by the British blockade. The elimination of France means a loss of about 300,000 gross tons of French tankers. But it also means that shipments of oil to Metropolitan France, for the provisioning of which the country's own fleet is quite insufficient, will presumably now cease.

In reality, therefore, the apparent loss turns out for the present to be a further improvement in the Allies's tanker position. Great Britain's taker tonnage position was already satisfactory when war broke out and has been greatly strengthened as a result of the events of the past few months.

Before the war the British Empire owned a tanker fleet of aggregate gross tonnage of 3,250,000; now nearly 2,000,000 tons of Norwegian over 500,000 tons of Dutch and about 100,000 tons of Danish and Belgian tankers are available.

Allowing for the losses due to enemy action on the one hand and new construction on the other, it may be calculated that Britain has now at her disposal a tanker tonnage totalling some 5,800,000 tons gross, a figure which considerably exceeds her requirements.

Even if the U-boat menace, which has hitherto caused a loss of less than 5 per cent. of Britain's tanker tonnage, will become more serious, Britain will still have substantial surplus available over and above her own requirements.

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JURY SYSTEM IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 6)

ances are, of course, very few and far between.

If in the course of a trial a juror is suddenly taken ill or is prevented, due to any sufficient cause, from attending throughout the trial, or if it is found that he is unable to understand the language in which evidence is being taken, it is competent for the court to discharge the whole jury and appoint a new one in its place. In such a case the trial is held 'de novo'.

Moreover, it is also within the competence of the court to grant exemption to the jury, if in the opinion of the Judge, it has served for a fairly long time. These exemptions range from three to six years. So far as can be ascertained, the longest trial on record in the Bombay High Court was the Bawla Murder Case which lasted nearly a month. The jury in that case was composed mainly of businessmen, whose inconvenience and isolation from business from day to day could easily be understood. But they were helpless and were required to perform their "duties of citizenship."

Locked Up!

In other Provinces the ordeal of a jury is much more severe than in Bombay. Juries are locked up until they have returned their verdict after the Judge's charge to them. In Bombay while it is perfectly open to the court to resort to this rather extraordinary course, it has so far not been adopted. After the charge of the Judge to the jury is over, the jury cannot be dispersed unless and until they return their verdict, and for that reason they may have to remain in the jurors' room even till late at night.

Another important fact to be borne in mind is that no allowance of any kind is paid to juries in Bombay. They are, no doubt, fed during the luncheon interval at the expense of Government. Such is not, however, the practice in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, where the jurors are paid their expenses incurred on account of attendance.

Among the persons who are exempt from liability to serve as jurors are the Governor, members of Government, members of the local and Central Legislatures, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government, the Accountant General, clergymen, salaried judges and magistrates, Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs, Police officers and persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department, surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession, legal practitioners, persons employed in the post office and telegraph department, military and naval officers, Agents of Railways, and Controller of Stores.

Coroner's Jury

Juries are also empanelled at inquests held by the City Coroner, who maintains a separate list of jurors with a monthly income between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150. These jurors must be men of good character and adequate education and must be able to follow the proceedings in English. If a juror fails to attend the Court, the Coroner is empowered to fine him up to Rs. 50. There are over 5,000 names in the Coroner's jury list and the Coroner can summon between five and 15 persons at a time to serve on the jury.

Formerly, there were no hard and fast rules for the summoning of jurors, and any man in the street was caught hold of, sometimes even roughly handled by peons, if he resisted, and made to attend the Coroner's Court. That procedure caused a good deal of legitimate annoyance and inconvenience to the public. The system now in vogue has worked quite satisfactorily.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

THE "HAUNTED" TYPEWRITER: Miss Keys: I see you are late again because your watch is slow. If my secretary does not get a new watch, I will have to get a new secretary. Your Boss.

FIVE-MINUTE POSER: The advance in price on a single potato is 2 divided by 36, or 1/8 of a cent. Let X represent the present price of a potato. Then 25 divided by X less 5 is equal to 25 divided by X plus 1/18. Multiplying by the denominators this equation is simplified to 25X—5X squares plus 25/18—5x/18 equals 25X. This can be further reduced to the forms: 5/18—X/18 equals X square, and 5—X equals 18X square and O equals 18X square plus X—5. Factoring, we find that O equals (2X—1) (9X plus 5), so 2X equals 1, and X equals 1/2. If potatoes cost 1/2 cent each, there must be 50 potatoes in a 25 cent bag.

CRYPTIC MESSAGES: The transposition code is of the type known as *simple horizontal route transposition.* Write the coded message down consecutively from *right to left* in a column containing *eight* groups of *seven* letters each. Then read off the message from left to right. It is: GIVE FLASH LIGHT SIGNAL EVERY FIVE MINUTES BETWEEN TWO AND THREE A. M. The Smuggler Code problem is a substitution cipher in which Q stands for S, R for T, S for U, and so on. The message is: SNOW HIDDEN IN SUGAR SACKS.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Continued from Page 6)

boats were lost, be it known here that it was to the captain's unusual spiritual courage that his fifteen men owed their remarkable survival. They were afloat forty-three days and not a man of the captain's small boat died.

The men in the two other small boats were not so provident and just before the captain ordered the three boats to separate, each to go its own way, the rations were divided a second time.

Comic touches occur even in ship wrecks. A rooster saved from the Hornet lived for eighteen days, crowing lustily each morning. On the morning of the eighteenth day he opened his mouth to crow and fell over dead. With starvation looking them in the face, the seamen deserved credit for letting the cock die a natural death.

One watch of men caught birds and fish along the way, else the men would have died. The sailors kept their spirits up under the leadership of their captain; one man, a college trained passenger, kept a diary just as did the captain. It was from these two daily records that Mark Twain took his material for later use.

When the Hornet burned two men were sick, but with a few days of starvation, they both became entirely well; in fact all along the voyage the men continued well except for weakness. Not until their food was gone did the seamen fall into talk of cannibalism. They asked each other, then asked the captain, what about eating human flesh? The men stated that they would not kill to survive but that if anyone died, they would eat him. The officers declared that they would not eat human flesh even though they starved.

The only thing left resembling food was leather boots and wood. They scraped their boots, mixed it with water, and put something into their stomachs to stop the severe cramping pains. With the tropical rains they had plenty of water.

One day they saw land ahead, sailed for it, and were almost destroyed in the act of being saved, for a reef surrounded the island and no man in the boat was strong enough to handle the sails or oars. Two Kanakas saw their distress, swam out to them, and brought the boat safely to shore. Natives carried them to shore, where the two white inhabitants met them, giving them cups of hot tea, small portions of bread, increasing it at intervals with stronger food. Some of the men would not be restrained; it was said that the Portuguese sailor ate 152 bananas, but Mark Twain said the story was probably exaggerated, he thought the man ate only 151.

After these men were taken to Honolulu, they were placed in the hospital for two weeks. Thus Mark Twain got the story. Hear him tell of it, "I was in Honolulu when the fifteen lean and ghostly survivors arrived there after a voyage of forty-three days in an open boat, through the blazing tropics, on ten days rations of food. A very remarkable trip; but it was conducted by a captain who was a remarkable man, otherwise there would have been no survivors."

That brings us to the part of the story that gives the title "My Debut as A Literary Person." After Mark Twain had sent his newspaper story to America and after he had regained his health, he started back to America. He was aboard the same ship that was taking the captain of the Hornet and his men back. Becoming friends with these men, Mark Twain was given the privilege of copying their diaries, enabling him to to read a day by day account of their horrible voyage. With this at hand, Mark Twain wrote a long article designed for a magazine and set about to become a Literary Person.

He selected the periodical that was the outstanding magazine of New York at the time, he does not name it, and set out to achieve immortal fame overnight. He signed his article Mark Twain, "since that name already had some currency on the Pacific coast." (He had published The Celebrated Jumpin Frog Of Calaveras County.) This new article was accepted. The writer states that he planned to give a banquet for his friends if he became as famous with his article as he believed he would; furthermore, he hardly slept for a month waiting for the new issue of the magazine to appear with his story.

The day arrived. Eagerly he opened the periodical; there was his article about the shipwreck and the amazing survival of all the men, and there was the name of the author, "MacSwain." The typesetter had misread his longhand.

SLOWEST RACING IN THE WORLD

Bucharest's Favourite New Sport

To Florin George Popa, a college boy of Bucharest, Rumania, go the honours for having inaugurated a new sporting event that may sometime vie in popularity with greyhound racing, although the participants in his races, instead of being the swiftest runners in the world, are the slowest.

Florin Popa has established a racing stable of snails, and although the top form of his champion facer is 2 minutes and 14 seconds for the distance of one yard, the race itself is as exciting and thrilling as any horse racing event at Ascot or Longchamps—at least, that is what snail racing addicts say.

Florin's snails are carefully selected and trained for racing. The stable, established in an old sugar-box, is lined with salad leaves. The owner knows every snail by name, and says they have as distinctive features as any horse, greyhound, or other four-footed animal.

While other snails outdoors are indulging in their winter sleep, the selected racers are kept awake, or, at least, awakened before every "gallop" or race by being dipped in a pailful of water.

They can never attain Roland's glory.

He held the Flory Cup, the Snail Cup, and the Gold Cup several times over.

A racing course has been built on a table. There is a mechanical starter, which rings a bell and at the same time tickles the racing snails simultaneously into activity.

Great care is taken that they should take a good start; starts have frequently to be repeated before "they're off" to entire satisfaction.

Handicaps

The racers are carefully handicapped. The fastest runners are weighted with a bit of rubber, so as to make chances equal. Some are trained for steeplechasing, others for the trotting course.

The latter are put into little sulkies built of buttons and bits of cork, all carefully weighed before the race.

Betting runs high at the snail races, which are attended by the gilded youth of Bucharest in great numbers.

The highest bet accepted is 100 lei (2/6), but the excitement, the shouting, and urging on of the racers, the storm of agitation that sweeps the spectators, runs as high as if thousands were at stake.

There was great sorrow in Bucharest snail racing circles recently, when the fastest runner of Florin's stable died.

He was Roland, who entered no fewer than 807 races in his glorious lifetime and won 806.

He held the speed world record for snails with a speed of 2 minutes 14 second per yard.

No snail will ever equal him, say the experts.

But some other racers come close to him. Joppa Honowes, the present champion's, time is 4min. 49sec. per yard, Hason's speed is 5min. 3sec., Gondolat II.'s 5min. 9sec.

The laziest snail in Florin's stables is Ben Hur, who takes 18 minutes and 46 seconds to cover a yard.

Other racing stables are being established in Bucharest, so that spring events promise great excitement in the new field of racing sport—the slowest in the world.—"The World's News", (Sydney).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A TAXICAB passenger, arriving at his destination, paid the fare but did not tip the driver.

"You've forgotten something," said the driver.

"What?" asked the passenger, in honest bewilderment, slapping his pockets and peering back into the cab.

"Your bagpipes," retorted the driver.

* * * *

A DIVISIONAL commander waited anxiously at headquarters for the arrival of a carrier pigeon. He paced up and down by the pigeon loft for an hour or so. Suddenly a bird appeared and flew into the loft.

The general clambered up the ladder, tore the metal cylinder from the pigeon's leg and read the "chit."

It read, "I am sick of carrying this darned bird."

* * * *

"WHAT made you think that the prisoner was under the influence of drink?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, sir," replied the constable, "he put twopence through the letter-box, rang the front door bell put an empty milk bottle to his ear and said, 'No reply.' Then he went to sleep on the door-step."

* * * *

WHEN the congregation knelt to pray the little fellow on his first attendance at church asked: "What are all the people doing mummy?"

She answered, "Shush! They're saying their prayers."

"What," exclaimed the youngster, incredulously, "with all their clothes on?"

* * * *

A MOTORIST on tour pulled up at a country inn, and was greeted by an old countryman who had given up milking cows and was now in charge of the garage.

During the conversation the motorist referred to the dog by his side.

"That is not the same dog you had last summer," said the motorist.

"You remember 'im then," said the countryman. "'E was a nice old dog and could tell the difference between a thief and an honest man."

"That's right," said the motorist. "What became of him?"

"I 'ad to get rid of 'im—'e bit me," said the countryman without a blush.

THE young couple were gazing into each other's eyes and sighing soulfully.

Suddenly a thought occurred to Jock.

"Ye ken, Maggie lass," he murmured, "I'm no' much tae look at."

"Aye" agreed Maggie, 'but ye'll be oot at work most o' the day."

* * * *

HE was a night-watchman and new at the job. When the road foreman came on duty in the morning, he asked: "Everything all right?"

"Quite all right for my first night," replied the new watchman. "I've checked up everything, and there's only one thing missing."

"Oh, what's that?"

"The steam-roller."

* * * *

THE young naval rating, carrying a bucket, was making his way along the deck of a rolling destroyer in an Atlantic storm, when he was swept overboard.

He had been given up for lost when another wave swept back again.

An officer hurried up to him. He struggled to his feet, saluted, and said: "Sorry, sir, lost the bucket!"

"MARY," said Mrs. Browne, "go to the library at once and see if they have the book, 'How to Remain Beautiful.'"

"Yes ma'am; and shall I say it's urgent?"

* * * *

THE A.R.P. worker was trying on tin hats, but couldn't get one to fit him.

"What is your size?" he was asked.

"Eight and a quarter."

"It's not a tin hat you want," said his chief, "but an air raid shelter."

* * * *

THE dashing young traveller with the lady-killer reputation seated himself at the table and put on his most seductive smile as the pretty waitress approached him.

"Nice day, little girl," he said.

"It is," she replied. "And so was yesterday, and my name is Gwen, and I'm pretty, and have lovely blue eyes, and I've been here quite a long time, and it's not a bad place, and I'm not too nice a girl to be working here, and my brother is cook in this place, and was once a professional boxer. Now, what is your order—roast beef, roast lamb, stew, or liver and bacon?"

"NOW, Sergeant," said the C.O., "I am concerned about the quality of the drinking water. What precautions do you take against infection?"

"Well, sir, first we boil it——"

"Good."

"Then we filter it——"

"Excellent."

"And then for safety we drink beer."

* * * *

"CATS, my dear," said the spinster, "I hate the very sight of them. I had a sweet little canary and some cat got that. I had a perfect parrot, and some cat got that. I had an adorable 'fiance once, and—oh, don't mention cats to me!"

* * * *

THE farmer and his daughter went to market with butter and eggs, and after selling out were returning home with the horse and trap and money when they were attacked by bandits. The farmer wept as he saw his horse and trap disappear.

"Don't cry," said the daughter, "they didn't get our money, anyway. I put it in my mouth."

"What a clever girl you are," the farmer exclaimed. "Just like your mother. I wish she'd been here; we might have saved the horse and trap."

Our Humorist At Large

"What, did he say I was a bald-headed man?"

"Not exactly, sir. He described you as a gentleman with a sunshine roof."

"But I thought she was a very silent woman?"

"She was, until she had her operation."

"What's come over the Pincher?"

"Don't you know. 'Es been like that ever since he started reading those gentleman crook yarns."

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